

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

Vol VI No 134

12 July 1983

ARGENTINA

Trade Delegation Leaves for Havana 10 July	B 1
Government Concerned Over Bolivian Radio Station	B 1
Montoneros Interrupt TV Program With Proclamation	B 1
New Tucuman Governor Appointed 8 July	B 2
Briefs: Oil Exploration in Formosa; New Japanese, Turkish Ambassadors;	B 2
New Antarctic Joint Commander; June Inflation;	
New Hydraulic Lab Opened	

BOLIVIA

Military Patrol Clashes With Paraguayans	C 1
Briefs: New Oil Field Discovered; YPFB Oil Output Drop;	C 1
Nuclear Institute Created; New Airline President;	
Iron Sale to Argentina	

BRAZIL

250,000 Homeless, 19 Dead From Torrential Rains	D 1
'Calamity' Declared	D 1
Paulinia Refinery, Metal Workers End Strike	D 2
Judge Indicts 67 Communists for Holding Congress	D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 5 Jul]	
Rio de Janeiro-Moscow Route Discussed	D 2
Leonel Brizola Rated Most Popular Governor	D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 6 Jul]	

CHILE

PRODEN Leaders Support National Protest Day	E 1
Parties Issue Communique on Protest Day	E 2
Communique Issued on Gabriel Valdes' Arrest	E 2
Demonstration for Valdes' Release	E 2

COLOMBIA

Columbian Students Occupy Panamanian Embassy	F 1
Peaceful Occupation	F 1
Students Leave	F 1
Betancur Declines Sandinist Invitation	F 2
Terrorists Wound Two Policemen in Bucaramanga	F 2

ECUADOR

President Hurtado Interviewed on Economy	G 1
Quito Exchange House, Guayaquil Bank Robbed 6 July	G 1

PERU

Bolivian Foreign Minister Views Relations With Peru	J 1
Popular Action Party Headquarters Attacked	J 1
Belaunde Tours Coast; Scores Arms Traffic	J 2
Politicians Attack Arrest of Chilean Opposition Leader	J 2
United Left Front Demands End to State of Emergency [Havana]	J 2

MEXICO

Sepulveda, Envoy to U.S. on Presidents' Meeting	M 1
Government Decree Establishes Sugar Corporation	M 1

PANAMA

Amado on Canal Commission Board Meeting	N 1
PALA Supports Paredes Statement in Costa Rica [YA 8 Jul]	N 2
Amado on Paredes Statement in Costa Rica [LA PRENSA 9 Jul]	N 2
Foreign Minister To Leave 10 July for Caracas	N 4
Legislation Council Sets Elections Dates [LA REPUBLICA 6 Jul]	N 4
Membership of Political Parties Reported	N 5
PdP Leaders Meet With National Guard Officers	N 6
National Guard Names New IADB Representative	N 6
Foreign Minister on Progress of Contadora	N 7
Briefs: FAO Agreement	N 8

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Government Cites Stone, FMLN-FDR on Future Talks	P 1
FMLN-FDR Said Willing To Talk With Stone Again [DPA]	P 1
Havana Cites FMLN-FDR on Failure of Meeting	P 2

EL SALVADOR

Guerrillas Kill Mayor in Nueva Granada Takeover	P 2
FMLN Commander Villalobos Discusses Stone Talks [Radio Venceremos]	P 3
Radio Venceremos Reports on FMLN Activities	P 4
Dissident Armed Forces Movement	P 4
Amnesty Program Decried	P 5
Usulután Town Seized	P 5
Fighting in La Unión	P 6
Action at Jocaitique	P 6

More on Nueva Granada Clash	P 7
Radio Farabundo Marti Reports FMLN Actions	P 7
People's Power Boards	P 7
Rural Aid Plan Scored	P 8
Attack on El Poy Border Post	P 9
Warning of Action in Capital	P 9
Dissident Army Group Reported	P 10
Sabotage Action Reported	P 11

GUATEMALA

Rios Montt Gives Weekly Address to Nation	P 11
Patrol Boat Seizes Mexican Fishing Vessels	P 13

HONDURAS

Government Asks Special Meeting of OAS Council	P 13
Official on Fonseca Gulf Issue With El Salvador	P 13
More on Fonseca Controversy	P 14

NICARAGUA

State Council Members Interviewed on Elections	P 15
[Bogota EL TIEMPO 3 Jul]	
Editorial Rejects Reagan, Kirkpatrick Positions	P 18
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 1 Jul]	
Humberto Ortega Addresses Militia Assembly Close	P 19
Justice Minister on Domestic Political Scene	P 24
[Rome LA REPUBBLICA 30 Jun]	
Planning Minister on New CSSR Line of Credit	P 25
Havana on New Coast-to-Coast Railroad Project	P 25

CUBA

Levi Farah Holds Discussion With Yasir 'Arafat	Q 1
GDR Trade Minister Ends Visit, Agreements Signed	Q 1
Troupe of Entertainers To Tour U.S. Cities	Q 1
Former Costa Rican President Oduber Visits Havana	Q 1
Castro Closes Havana City Province Party Assembly	Q 2
Raul Castro Marks Blas Roca's 75th Birthday	Q 2
AALAPSO Statement Marks 26 July Anniversary	Q 2

CARIBBEAN

CMCF To Resume Operations With New Funds	S 1
--	-----

DOMINICA

Further Details on Budget Presented to Parliament	S 1
---	-----

GRENADA

Bishop Comments on Caricom Summit Questions	S	3
Terms Summit 'Success'	S	3
Position on Membership Noted	S	3
Criticism on Food Policy	S	4
Daily Cites Strachan on Election of Parliament	S	5
Briefs: FAO, Canadian Assisted Factory;	S	6
Pimento Shipment to USSR		

GUYANA

Burnham Predicts Economic Turnaround in 2 Years	T	1
Burnham Seeks Help To Curb Gold Smuggling	T	1
Burnham's Adviser Named to WPC Presidium	T	2

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HAVANA 10 JULY

PY112142 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2355 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Jul (NA) -- Ruben Boiero, foreign trade and regional exchange under secretary, today travelled to Havana, Cuba, heading a joint trade delegation which will remain in Cuba until 18 July.

Carlos Cleri, national director of trade promotion, disclosed that Cuba "is interested in purchasing spare parts for vehicles, electronic elements, and railway and industrial refrigeration equipment from Argentina."

The Argentine representative defended trade exchange between countries with different political systems "because pluralism, above all, exists at the trade level."

Cleri, recalled that Argentina used to supply Cuba with railway equipment, vehicles and trucks "through a credit line still in force through which we also sell it wheat, corn and soybeans."

The delegation is formed by government authorities and the managers of 40 import and export enterprises.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER BOLIVIAN RADIO STATION

PY080002 Paris AFP in Spanish 1705 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (AFP) -- Official sources indicated here today that the Argentine Government is concerned over the high frequency radio station which Cuban and Nicaraguan technicians are currently setting up in Bolivia.

This powerful radio station is being installed in El Mutun, south of Puerto Juarez, on the border with Brazil. The technicians in charge of the project are Cubans and Nicaraguans who came to Bolivia as advisers for literacy and agrarian technology campaigns. The sources explained that the station is due to start operating in August.

MONTONEROS INTERRUPT TV PROGRAM WITH PROCLAMATION

PY112112 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1529 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] La Plata, 9 Jul (NA) -- Television viewers today confirmed that last night, in several sectors of this city, the soccer game between Estudiantes de la Plata and Gremio del Brazil for the Libertadores de America championship was interrupted by a proclamation of the "Montoneros" extremist group which was read by its leader Fernando Vaca Narvaja.

The interference interrupted the picture and Vaca Narvaja's voice, reading a proclamation by the Montoneros, was heard.

Then an unidentified woman's voice was heard reviewing the history of this extremist organization.

NEW TUCUMAN GOVERNOR APPOINTED 8 JULY

PY112111 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2159 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jul (TELAM) -- Today public accountant and current economy minister of Tucuman Province, Mario Ernesto Fattor, was appointed new governor of this province. He will assume his post at 1130 next Tuesday.

This information was disclosed by presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz who pointed out that the new governor will be sworn in by Interior Minister Llamil Reston who will travel to Tucuman for this purpose.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION IN FORMOSA -- Government Oil Depots (YPF) intends to explore for possible oil reservoirs in western Formosa Province. Within a month the first well will be drilled in the Palmar Largo area, north of Ingeniero Juarez, the largest town in this region. YPF has also announced that later this year another well will be drilled in a nearby area, in the western most part of Formosa Province [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jul 83 PY]

NEW JAPANESE, TURKISH AMBASSADORS -- Buenos Aires, 24 Jun (DYN) -- The Argentine Government has accepted the appointment of Senkuro Saiki as the new Japanese ambassador and Pertev Subasi as the new Turkish ambassador [Summary] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2118 GMT 24 Jun 83 PY]

NEW ANTARCTIC JOINT COMMANDER -- Buenos Aires, 6 Jul (TELAM) -- Captain Ricardo Avelino Ramon Hermelo was installed on 6 July as joint Antarctic commander during a ceremony held this morning at the Antarctic command headquarters. The ceremony was presided over by the chairman of the joint staff, Rear Admiral Carlos Alberto Cesar Busser. [Excerpts] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1808 GMT 6 Jul 83 PY]

JUNE INFLATION -- According to the Economy Ministry, the cost of living during June increased 15.8 percent. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 Jul 83 PY]

NEW HYDRAULIC LAB OPENED -- Public Works and Services Minister Conrado Baner today opened a new hydraulic pressure test chamber in the Esteban Echeverria District, near Ezeiza Airport. The work started in December 1979. Given its unique technical features, this test chamber is rated among the leading ones in the world, and it is the largest in Latin America. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jun 83 PY]

MILITARY PATROL CLASHES WITH PARAGUAYANS

PY120322 Paris AFP in Spanish 9214 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] La Paz, 11 Jul (AFP) -- It would seem that four Paraguayan citizens have died in a clash with a Bolivian military patrol in the area of Anahi, 1,374 km east of La Paz, according to the newspaper EL MUNDO in Santa Cruz.

General Lucio Anez Rivero, chief of the Army, did not confirm the report and said that he had received no information in this report.

Colonel Arnoldo Pinto, commander of the Fifth Army Division headquartered in Robore, denied that any clashes had taken place although he did admit that citizens of neighboring countries sortie into Bolivia mainly to exploit some of the country's natural resources.

According to information available to the media, the event took place when 200 Paraguayan citizens who were illegally exploiting precious stones in the above-mentioned area were taken by surprise by a Bolivian patrol which later withdrew in order to get reinforcements.

For some time now the newspapers have been reporting alleged sorties of Brazilians and Paraguayans into Bolivia's eastern region in order to exploit deposits of precious and semiprecious stones.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL FIELD DISCOVERED -- YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] has discovered a new oil field in the Santa Cruz region, but its economic potential will not be known until surveys are conducted and additional holes are drilled, Engineer Carlos Uria, YPFB's general manager, has said. The new field is known as "Humberto Suarez. [Excerpts] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Jun 83 p 1 PY]

YPFB OIL OUTPUT DROP -- YPFB oil output dropped in this year's first quarter as compared to last year's production and 1983 projections. According to charts and summaries released to the press by the Energy and Hydrocarbons Ministry, up to April 1983 YPFB produced 2,571,983 barrels, at a daily output rate of 21,433.19 barrels, down from a daily output rate of 24,441.65 barrels in 1982. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Jun 83 p 11 PY]

NUCLEAR INSTITUTE CREATED -- The Bolivian Government has created the Bolivian Institute of Nuclear Technology, replacing the Bolivian Commission for Nuclear Energy (COBOEN) and decreed the decentralization of the latter. The institute will directly report to the president of the republic, as stated in Executive Decree 19583, dated 3 June 1983. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Jun 83 p 8 PY]

NEW AIRLINE PRESIDENT -- The government has appointed Emilio Baldivia as the new president of the LOYD Aereo Boliviano Airline. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Jun 83 p 9 PY]

IRON SALE TO ARGENTINA -- The Bolivian Iron and Steel Enterprise, Sidersa, has reported that it sold 11,000 tons of iron to Argentina during the first 5 months of this year. [Summary] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Jun 83 p 8 PY]

250,000 HOMELESS, 19 DEAD FROM TORRENTIAL RAINS

PY120112 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Summary] -- Torrential rains in Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul States are causing panic and tragedy among the population. The number of homeless is approximately 250,000. Also, 19 deaths have been reported. In the State of Parana, the city of Uniao da Vitoria is practically under water because of the flooding of the Iguazu River, which is 10 meters above its normal mark. The city can be reached only by helicopter.

Antonio Pinheiro, civil defense coordinator, has said that this is the worst calamity that has ever struck Santa Catarina State. More than 100 districts have been affected by the floods. About 80,000 to 100,000 people have had to leave their homes. There are problems with the food supply. Power systems and telecommunications are partially out; Roads are cut.

In Rio Grande do Sul State the Guaiba River keeps on rising. So far 14,000 have been left homeless. The Uruguay River is 23 meters high. There are 2,000 homeless in the Guaiba Basin and in some districts in Porto Alegre. No deaths have been reported so far. About 10 tons of staples have been shipped to the flood-stricken areas in this state.

'Calamity' Declared

PY120356 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] According to surveys made by agricultural experts, recent rains may have already caused damage worth 100 billion cruzeiros in the State of Parana. In the southern region of this state, the Iguacu River is flowing at the rate of 30,400 cubic meters per second compared with the normal average of less than 1,000 cubic meters per second.

The State of Rio Grande do Sul is also being affected by one of this century's biggest floods, and there are already 18,000 people afflicted.

The situation in the State of Santa Catarina is dramatic; of 499 municipalities encompassing 95,000 square kms, 130 municipalities are in a state of public calamity; at least 200,000 people are homeless, 21 persons dead; and rain continues to fall. Of the 3 million people in Santa Catarina, more than 2 million are directly or indirectly affected by floods, which have already destroyed nearly 5,000 houses, according to the state government.

In Brasilia Interior Minister Mario Andreazza has said that President Figueiredo will release all resources necessary to provide assistance to 150 municipalities affected by floods in the country's southern region. Planning Minister Delfim Netto has also authorized open-end disbursements from the public calamity fund, FUNCAP, to provide food, medicine, transportation and fuel for people in the stricken areas. Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile will make available to Santa Catarina, beginning tomorrow, 300 tons of rice, manioc, corn and rice meal, sugar, salt, and powdered milk.

PAULINIA REFINERY, METAL WORKERS END STRIKE

PY120310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2303 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 11 Jul (EFE) -- According to information provided to EFE at the refinery's information office, the strike which the workers at the largest Brazilian oil refinery in Paulinia has been observing since last Wednesday ended today. Seventy thousand metal workers of the ABC industrial region have also returned to work after striking last week in support of the Paulinia oil workers.

JUDGE INDICTS 67 COMMUNISTS FOR HOLDING CONGRESS

PY071855 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Jul 83 p 4

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo -- Judge Larry Jose Ribeiro Alves, head of the First Military Court of Sao Paulo, yesterday reviewed an earlier ruling of acting Judge Maria Leticia de Alencar -- who had considered "inappropriate" the charge made by Military Prosecutor Lucia Bessa -- and indicted, under the provisions of the National Security Law, 67 persons accused of holding the Seventh Congress of the Brazilian Communist Party in December last year.

RIO DE JANEIRO-MOSCOW AIR ROUTE DISCUSSED

PY081910 Paris AFP in Spanish 1437 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Jul (AFP) -- Today the chief of staff of the Brazilian Armed Forces Discussed the creation of a Rio de Janeiro-Moscow air route. Lieutenant General Waldyr Vasconcellos indicated that the air route will be created when the amount of passengers and the volume of cargo justify its creation.

Vasconcellos added that before the creation of the air route, it will be necessary that Brazilian and Soviet commercial airlines such as Varig and Aeroflot sign air transport contracts between Rio de Janeiro and Moscow with connection in some European city in order to evaluate the operation.

LEONEL BRIZOLA RATED MOST POPULAR GOVERNOR

PY071754 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpt] According to a Gallup Institute Survey conducted in the seven most populated states in June, Leonel Brizola of the Democratic Labor Party is the most popular governor of those elected on 15 November last year. Brizola received 17 points while Roberto Magalhaes of the Social Democratic Party was rated most unpopular with minus 9 points.

PRODEN LEADERS SUPPORT NATIONAL PROTEST DAY

PY120127 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2005 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago, 11 Jul (EFE) -- The PRODEN [National Political Development Project] leaders, in a note addressed to the Supreme Court, have formally expressed their support for their president Jorge Lavanderos' statements.

The PRODEN president was arrested last Saturday along with former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes and Christian Democratic politician Jose Gregorio. The arrest warrants were issued by the judge who is hearing charges against Christian Democratic militants and the lady who owns the print shop for printing and possession of leaflets calling for a peaceful protest to be held Tuesday, 12 July.

PRODEN today called a press conference during which its acting president, Carlos Dupre, indicated that this organization shares responsibility for any statement made by Lavanderos, who was arrested for that reason, because it reflects decisions made at a plenum of its leaders. As official testimony of this, PRODEN prepared a note which will be submitted today to the Supreme Court voluntarily admitting shared responsibility.

In the note, PRODEN expresses its "decision to participate in the peaceful demonstration, demanding, through restoration of democracy in Chile, solutions for the great national political, economic and social problems which affect all Chileans."

The day of protest scheduled for tomorrow will be peaceful and those who will participate are asked to refrain from engaging in any kind of public activity. It also asks that pans or pots be clanged from 2000 to 2200, insisting that the attitude of protest be stopped at 2200 so that its peaceful character can thus be underscored.

PRODEN acting President Carlos Dupre said that the posts within the organization will be refilled "ad infinitum," if its members continue being arrested, banished, or expelled from the country. Dupre said that "the persecution of leaders attests to the regime's weakness, because it fears that the protest of some people may represent the discontent of the whole country."

PRODEN Secretary Diego Portales, who professes to be a Social Democrat, stressed the point by saying: "Our president (Lavanderos) committed a crime. We demand the same punishment for all of us because everything he said was previously agreed on by all of us." Diego Portales said that since its creation PRODEN has been critical of the government on the grounds that it is not democratic," and he reaffirmed PRODEN support for tomorrow's protest.

As for the possibility of a dialogue, acting President Dupre said that PRODEN admitted it, whether with other groups, the government or the armed forces. But he laid down as conditions the government's resignation, the creation of a provisional political administration to call for constituent elections, an economic and social pact with all sectors, an agreement among all the country's political forces to participate in the transition process, the return of exiles, and the calling off of dismissals and prosecutions.

The carabineros commander and military junta member, General Cesar Mendoza, told journalists that no special security measures had been planned for tomorrow and that he expected the people to remain calm and restrained.

PARTIES ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON PROTEST DAY

PY112235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2123 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Santiago, 11 Jul (AFP) -- Three political parties and an association of Christian-Socialist leaning, all of which oppose the current Chilean regime, today called for a staunch and broad participation of the citizenry in the day of protest against Augusto Pinochet's regime scheduled for tomorrow.

A joint communique of the (Social-Democratic) Radical Party, the Chilean Communist Party, the Socialist Party and the self-styled Socialist Convergence, stated that neither threats, imprisonments, censorship, banishments nor last-minute concessions will stop the people from calling for the return of democracy to the country. The spokesman for these parties and associations which have been operating underground ever since the government decreed the political recess 10 years ago said that pamphlets calling for participation in this day of protest have been disseminated.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON GABRIEL VALDES' ARREST

PY120053 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text of communique issued by the Chilean Foreign Ministry on meeting held by foreign minister and European ambassador -- date not given]

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel Alex Schweitzer has met with the ambassadors of France, the FRG, Great Britain and the Netherlands, who expressed to the minister their governments' concern over the political implications that might follow the detention of former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes.

Minister Schweitzer told the ambassadors that the case was being dealt with exclusively by the judicial branch and that the detention of Valdes, Gregorio and Lavandero had been ordered by trial judge [name indistinct] in keeping with the results of the investigation conducted by the court.

Demonstration for Valdes' Release

PY120405 Paris AFP in Spanish 0354 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 11 Jul (AFP) -- It was reported here today that seven persons were arrested by the police when together with a group of 150 demonstrators they were demanding the release of Gabriel Valdes, former Chilean foreign minister and leader of the Christian Democratic Party. The demonstrators were marching from the court to the public prison in Santiago where Valdes has been held incommunicado since Saturday. At that point they were confronted by detachments of the Carabineros, according to a report from the National Commission for Children's rights, CODEJU.

The organization stated in a communique that once more the legitimate right to disagree and to protest against the dramatic social, economic and political situation of the country is being violated.

Earlier today several incidents took place at the courts when dozens of demonstrators booed Ambrosio Rodriguez, chief lawyer of the Interior Ministry, at whom they threw coins. Security agents reacted to the provocation by spraying the demonstrators with acid [as received] as a result of which three persons were injured, according to lawyer Jorge Ovalle.

COLUMBIAN STUDENTS OCCUPY PANAMANIAN EMBASSY

Peaceful Occupation

PA112004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1838 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jul (AFP) -- According to confirmed police reports, a group of students from the medical school at the Free University of Cali have peacefully occupied the Panamanian Embassy in Colombia, located north of Bogota.

The embassy has been occupied by some 10 university students, who have their faces covered with black scarves. According to the private radio network RCN, they have requested political asylum from Panamanian Ambassador Jorge Eduardo Ritter.

As they entered the Panamanian Embassy, the students said they were confronting political and academic problems at the Free University in Cali, 500 km from Bogota.

According to witnesses, the students also alleged they were confronting problems regarding medical practice at the state-run Social Security Institute.

One of the witnesses said that the students indicated that if the Panamanian Government denies them political asylum, they are willing to leave the embassy, as long as there is an agreement with local police authorities.

The occupation was carried out calmly, and at the present time there is police vigilance at the embassy.

Ambassador Ritter could not be reached by phone, and so far the Foreign Ministry in Bogota has said it has no official reports on the incident.

Students Leave

PA112212 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2146 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jul (EFE) -- Eight students from the Medical School at the Free University of Cali left the Panamanian Embassy in Bogota this afternoon. They had entered the embassy at about 1700 GMT to request political asylum.

After 4 hours of dialogue with embassy officials and police and army officers, the students -- six men and two women, who kept their faces covered with bandanas -- left for an unknown destination.

The students were demanding a reinstatement of their internships at the Rafael Uribe Hospital -- owned by the Social Security Institute in Cali, the country's third largest city -- which were suspended at the request of certain patients.

The agreement that the Panamanian diplomatic officials and the Colombian Armed Forces reached with the students to get them to leave the embassy peacefully was not immediately disclosed.

BETANCUR DECLINES SANDINIST INVITATION

PA112203 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Bogota -- President Betancur has declined an invitation to attend the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution as the guest of honor and as the only head of state who was invited. In doing so, he stated his appreciation of the support given the Contadora Group's peace efforts and noted that peace is a basic guarantee of genuine sovereignty.

It would have been a great honor for me to represent the Colombian people at this event, the president said in his letter responding to Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Betancur explained: The obligations represented by the celebration of our national holidays and by the imminent installation of Colombia's Congress, our foremost democratic institution, on the day following the ceremonies in the city of Leon -- on 20 July -- do not permit me to be out of the country at the time.

The anniversary celebration of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution will be held on 19 July. In his letter to the Nicaraguan Government, the Colombian president said: I know that we share clear and just ideals, which are unfortunately rare in our region. Still, their rarity prompts us to fight for them with a strength that derives from the certainty that Latin America and the Caribbean have a place in history that [words indistinct] and must be recognized.

The Nicaraguan Government's invitation was delivered to our ambassador in Managua initially and was subsequently sent to President Betancur in an official letter signed by (Francisco Jimenez Reyes), Nicaraguan ambassador to Colombia.

TERRORISTS WOUND TWO POLICEMEN IN BUCARAMANGA

PA11618 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Bucaramanga -- Two policemen were seriously wounded in a new attack in this city. A bomb and a grenade were thrown at the Los Comuneros neighborhood police post, in northern Bucaramanga. The police post is only a few meters away from Santo Tomas University. The explosions, which caused considerable material damage, were heard across most of this capital of the Santander Department, alarming the residents.

The terrorists, who were using a green Renault, fired machineguns, and two police officers were wounded. One of the officers has been identified as Israel Rincon.

PRESIDENT HURTADO INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

PA111605 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0443 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Quito, 10 Jul (EFE) -- Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado said today that the economy has been his government's "worst enemy" and that the crisis the country is enduring will last for "many years."

Hurtado said during a radio and television interview that the crisis is affecting all Latin America, and that the solution depends to a great extent on the developed world and the renegotiation of the foreign debt.

The president explained that the adoption of drastic adjustments recommended by the IMF is necessary to face the crisis, and that this does not represent an alignment with neoliberal policies. Hurtado denied that one of the adjustments -- a system of daily monetary devaluations -- is the factor responsible for price increases, which reached 51.4 percent in June, a situation without precedent in Ecuador's history.

According to the president, price increases mainly result from low food supplies. The shortage of food was caused by the destruction of crops by the rains that began in October and still continue.

Hurtado said that, next to the economy, the biggest problems his regime has faced have come from economic and social groups and the political opposition, thus discarding sporadic rumors about a possible interruption of democracy by the armed forces which, he noted, have not created any difficulty and have represented a fundamental keystone in the defense of the system.

During his 2-hour news conference Hurtado offered guarantees for the political campaign and for the presidential elections of January 1984, appearing sure that there would be a change of government in August 1984. Hurtado has been in power since 24 May 1981, when he replaced Jaime Roldos, who died in an air accident. Both men were elected in 1979 in a process that reestablished democracy following a decade of dictatorships.

QUITO EXCHANGE HOUSE, GUAYAQUIL BANK ROBBED 6 JULY

PA082232 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Two spectacular robberies took place this morning in Quito and Guayaquil. One person was killed, one wounded, and 1.5 million sucres were stolen.

The first robbery took place in Quito at 0840 this morning when, according to eyewitnesses, the multiexchange house in downtown Quito was held up by three armed men in military uniforms. The gunmen cleaned out the vault; they took some 1 million sucres.

The other holdup took place around noon in Guayaquil. It occurred at a branch of the Pacific Bank in Guayaquil's Urdesa District. Reports from Guayaquil indicate that six men armed with submachineguns and knives participated in the holdup.

Marcelo Laniado, the chairman of the bank's board of directors, told Ecuador radio that 500,000 sucres were stolen.

As they were escaping one of the robbers failed to make it to the car. He was wounded and captured by the police.

BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH PERU

PY112149 Paris AFP in Spanish 2057 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 10 Jul (AFP) -- Today in Lima Bolivian Foreign Minister Marcial Tamayo announced an effective improvement of diplomatic relations with Chile due to the recent appointment of respective general consuls. Marcial Tamayo, who made a short stop over in Lima on his way to Caracas, said that his country has named Jorge Traverso as consul general in Chile. Traverso will assume his new post within the next few days. Although the minister did not reveal his name he pointed out that the Chilean Government had already named its representative in La Paz.

This, he pointed out, is a positive step toward a more concrete improvement for the reestablishment of relations with that country which were interrupted since former President General Hugo Banzer's regime.

He pointed out that Bolivia continues to maintain its stance regarding a sea outlet and to defend it at all international forums.

The Bolivian minister confirmed the existence of traffic in arms on the border with Peru which is strongly linked to the drug traffic and disclosed that a coordinated action against this problem will be proposed during the next summit of foreign ministers to be held in Caracas.

Referring to his trip to Venezuela, Minister Tamayo pointed out its importance and the need to reflect over the document which the foreign ministers of the Bolivian countries are going to sign and which will give the subregional organization real dynamism.

He also asserted that Bolivia will request the extradition of former President General Luis Garcia Meza, who is currently living in exile in Argentina, and that the Bolivian courts are arranging the final details for this purpose.

He disclosed that author and journalist Walter Montenegro has been appointed new Bolivian ambassador to Peru. Montenegro had previously occupied this post some years ago.

POPULAR ACTION PARTY HEADQUARTERS ATTACKED

PY120235 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 Gmt 12 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 11 Jul (EFE) -- One person was killed and some 14 wounded as a result of a terrorist attack carried out tonight against the headquarters of the ruling Popular Action Party [AP] in downtown Lima.

Although initial reports had merely indicated that some persons had been injured, AP Deputy Juan Wong said that while he was at the hospital where the victims of the attack were taken, one of them died.

The attack, the most serious to take place in Lima since Shining Path started its subversive actions 3 years ago, was carried against the AP headquarters on Paseo Colon. The person who died was identified as Mario Arauco, 38, AP leader of the Villa El Salvador District.

The terrorists machinegunned the building and hurled bombs inside where a nationwide plenum was being held. The main hall, which was full of people, was seriously damaged.

BELAUNDE TOURS COAST; SCORES ARMS TRAFFIC

PY112100 Paris AFP in Spanish 1746 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Lima, 9 Jul (AFP) — Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has confirmed the entry of arms into Peru through the borders with Bolivia, Brazil and Colombia. He said this arms traffic helps in raising serious discord in the country.

The president, who traveled to northern Peru with FRG Ambassador Hans Joachim Hille and other high-ranking officials, thus acknowledged reports indicating that large amounts of sophisticated weapons are being smuggled into Peru through the borders with Bolivia, Brazil and Colombia. These weapons are presumably being used by terrorists.

Belaunde said that arms have entered the country on several occasions, and they come from countries which want to pass their own strife on to us. This must be rejected, Belaunde added. Peru welcomes whatever is beneficial for the country but it rejects whatever helps to heighten discord.

In his tour through Lambayeque, La Libertad and Cajamarca Departments, the head of state is dedicating a series of important projects, especially the one in Chota (Cajamarca), where he will put into operation a 10-km long tunnel built in rock which will channel the water that formerly flowed into the Atlantic basin and which will now be used for irrigation purposes along the Pacific coast. These projects, which were financed by the FRG, will supply water to the Tinajones reservoir, located in Lambayeque, which will be used to irrigate some 100,000 hectares of virgin land.

POLITICIANS ATTACK ARREST OF CHILEAN OPPOSITION LEADER

PY120151 Paris AFP in Spanish 2100 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 11 Jul (AFP) — Peruvian political leaders and writer Mario Vargas Llosa today scored the arbitrary arrest of the leader of Chilean Christian Democrats, Gabriel Valdes, which took place last Saturday.

Peruvian Christian Democratic Party President Carlos Blancas said that "this party strongly criticizes and rejects the arrest of Gabriel Valdes and of the other two leaders of Chile's Christian Democratic Party, carried out within the framework of the repressive laws enacted by Pinochet's dictatorial regime."

Alan Garcia, deputy and secretary general of APRA, indicated that Gabriel Valdes' arrest is unfortunate and a sign of hardening of the Chilean dictatorship. However, it also indicates that things are not going too well for Pinochet.

UNITED LEFT FRONT DEMANDS END TO STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA102246 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] The Peruvian United Left Front Directorate will stage a demonstration on 19 July to demand that the government lift the state of emergency and reinstate constitutional guarantees.

The newspaper EL DIARIO DE MARKA says that the United Left Front leaders are challenging the government with this demonstration. According to EL DIARIO DE MARKA, if the government does not grant them permission for the 19 July demonstration, it will be admitting that the state of emergency was implemented to prevent activities by political groups and mass organizations just a few months before the November municipal elections.

SEPULVEDA, ENVOY TO U.S. ON PRESIDENTS' MEETING

FL112245 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1755 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Puebla, 9 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The next meeting between the presidents of Mexico and the United States will seek to establish a basic understanding on trade matters, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, secretary of foreign relations, said.

Interviewed before the 23d [Mexico-United States] Interparliamentary Meeting opened here, 134 km east of Mexico City, Sepulveda said the meeting between the two presidents would really be dealing with a series of topics covering multilateral and bilateral affairs. He noted that the agenda for the talks between Presidents Miguel de la Madrid and Ronald Reagan had not yet been established. The two presidents will meet on 14 August this year in La Paz, south Baja California.

Jorge Espinoza de los Reyes, Mexican ambassador to the United States, said it was important to insist that there be a better understanding of Mexico's need to increase exports and establish favorable conditions in U.S. markets in order to strengthen its ability to repay its debts.

Acknowledging the recession prevailing throughout the world, de los Reyes noted that there are signs of recovery in the U.S. economy which could have favorable effects on the Mexican economy if its exports could be increased.

GOVERNMENT DECREE ESTABLISHES SUGAR CORPORATION

FL072150 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2025 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Ciudad Cardel, Veracruz, 7 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- President of the Republic Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado today signed a decree creating the Sugar Enterprise, Inc., which combines other companies in the same field and permits a savings of 400 million pesos (\$9 million).

The secretary of energy, mines, and parastatal industry, Francisco Labastida Ochoa, said that as a consequence of this action, the National Sugar Producers Union (UNPASA) and the National Sugar Industry Committee (CNIA) would cease to exist. He said that a single agency of responsibility would thus be established, which will give the sugar industry greater flexibility and operational capability than it had before. He added that the fundamental purposes of the reorganization are to achieve national self-sufficiency in sugar, to raise the economic level of the sugar cane growers, to increase productivity in the fields and factories, and to increase coordination among social workers.

On the other hand, the official said that this year's sugar harvest was the biggest yet, with a production of 2,885,412 tons.

The sugar company will offer several services to employees such as life insurance, recognition of seniority, fair retirement benefits, and training programs. It was also noted that maintenance of sugar farm roads, which had been paid for with farmer's contributions, will now be financed by the state and company.

AMADO ON CANAL COMMISSION BOARD MEETING

PA081926 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The Panamanian representation at the Panama Canal Commission [PCC] Board of Directors met this morning to analyze some of the topics that will be discussed with their U.S. counterparts at the bilateral meeting to be held in our country starting next Tuesday.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado presided over the meeting, which was also attended by the four Panamanian representatives at the PCC Board of Directors; Armando Contreras, DEPAT [Panama Treaty Affairs Directorate] director; Fernando Manfredo, PCC deputy administrator; and other government officials linked to the PCC Board of Directors. Foreign Minister Amado made the following statement regarding the objective of this meeting with their U.S. counterparts:

[Begin recording] [Amado] We will proceed to coordinate working mechanisms in order to get the most benefit from the joint sessions that are to be held next week.

[Unidentified questioner] Is there any specific topic, any basic issue, that will be most prominent on the overall agenda?

[Amado] Various topics will be discussed. Many of them are routine matters concerning the administration of the canal -- matters regarding equipment, operation and maintenance -- but there are three topics of some interest: one is the discussion of the 1985 budget; another is a report from the commission that has been reviewing the plans for widening the Culebra Cut and for dredging the entrance to the canal; and there is a topic that is very important to us, which is the wage scale for Panamanians, because we seek to make the remuneration of canal area workers uniform.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, in general terms, it is being stated that there has been a decline, at least in some areas, in the maintenance of the interoceanic waterway by the Panamanians. Criticism has been centered mainly on the fact that there is no specific plan on Panama's part for this purpose. What is the Foreign Ministry's position?

[Amado] There are some funds that are allocated every 3 years. They amount to an average of \$10 million a year for that maintenance by Panama. The agency that is in charge of that work is known by the acronym [acronym indistinct], which to a certain extent is linked to the work of the Foreign Ministry. Those needs are met with those funds, which come from the overall canal revenues.

There are other areas that have reverted to the control of specific state institutions. Some can be handled at the level of the municipality, others at the level of the Health Ministry, and others by the IRHE [Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification] or INTEL [National Telecommunications Institute]. They are also handled in accordance with the operating budget of each institution, which should be able to cover them through the revenues that those operations produce. Beyond the aspect of actions by a specific state institution to obtain the best use, we feel it is important that the installations be maintained in the best condition for the operation of the canal. We do not mean in just the best temporary condition, but the best condition for the long run. [end recording]

PALA SUPPORTS PAREDES STATEMENT IN COSTA RICA

PA091755 Panama City YA in Spanish 8 Jul 83 pp 16, 21

[Text] "What General Paredes did in Costa Rica was to confirm as a Panamanian citizen and in the name of the Panamanian people that we respect others, but that we also demand respect," Carlos Eleta, president of the Labor Party (PALA), said last night in a televised statement.

Appearing with the members of the PALA Political Committee, Carlos Eleta also said that "since Costa Ricans are a typically democratic people, traditionally peaceful like the people of Panama, Panamanians there, here, anywhere and at any time have to say that we do not like things that do not taste right to us." Eleta added: "We do not like the fact that Nicaragua as a Cuban emissary and Cuba as a Soviet emissary are sowing violence, war, poverty and death in this part of America."

"The Labor Party," Eleta said, "has expressed from the outset -- as stated in its tenets -- that it defends democratic principles. It is logical that now, when a noted citizen such as Gen Ruben Dario Paredes makes a statement that once again shows our position to be right, PALA is supporting his words regardless of their repercussions and consequences."

The PALA president appeared on television with the party's vice presidents, Azael Vargas and Jeronimo Escala; party national directors Jorge Fernandez, Franklin Raymores, Roger Decerega, Rafael Barranco, Ricardo Franco, Juan Medrano, Campo Elias Munoz, Antonion Alessandria Diez, Maximo Luque, Mariela Vargas, and Arturo Eduardo de Obaldi; and also with his wife, Dora Boyd de Eleta.

In his speech, which lasted almost 15 minutes, the PALA president also said that "the hour of decision and the moment of truth have come. It is necessary to point out that we are a people who walk the roads of the world peacefully, without hatred and without fear, willing to defend our way of life. With this slogan we have achieved our development with justice and in liberty."

The PALA president also said in his speech: "In political matters, each Panamanian will be able to take the route that best fits his convictions. Elections are around the corner, and in them, in a totally free and honest climate, without any shadows hovering over us, the Panamanian people will elect the government team that best meets the aspirations of the majority of the electorate."

"We will do this in peace," Eleta added, "without violence, without fear, without disorder, and without the threat of a disastrous confrontation, which could take place if we do not tell those who have been planting seeds of violence in this part of America before it is too late that we are alert and will reject those actions, either through the moderate Contadora Group decisions or through the firm determination of our people, who have decided to shape their own destiny without outsiders' impositions. This is our interpretation of Paredes' statement."

AMADO ON PAREDES STATEMENT IN COSTA RICA

PA101419 Panama LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Jul 83 p 1

[By Migdalia Fuentes]

[Text] The statement by General Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, should not affect the Contadora Group's peace initiative in Central America, Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III said yesterday in exclusive remarks to "LA PRENSA."

In a recent statement in Costa Rica, Paredes maintained that the Central American situation was very serious and dangerous, that it was necessary to stop those countries from exporting violence and revolution, and that as a simple citizen he considered that if the governments of Cuba and Nicaragua did not moderate their actions in the area, they should be seriously admonished, and that if necessary Panama should suspend diplomatic relations with those countries.

Amado said there is no opposition on the part of Nicaragua to the upcoming meeting of the Contadora Group to be held in Panama, probably on 28 and 29 July.

Minister Amado declined to reveal the points of agreement already reached by the Contadora Group, "out of respect for the negotiating countries."

However, he said efforts have been made to advance, and they have already agreed on four specific issues of importance to the area. They are:

1. A renewal of respect for the sovereign rights of nations and nonintervention in their internal affairs, not only in theory but in practice.
2. An analysis of the flow of arms, the armaments held by the countries of the area, and the war of words affecting the relations of the Central American countries.
3. Mechanisms to strengthen the development of Central American countries through the CACM and economic integration.
4. Mechanisms that will permit supervising and guaranteeing compliance with the agreements.

Amado said, however, that all of the above can be accomplished only through the desires, capabilities, and resources of each of the Central American nations.

"We can neither import nor improvise solutions for Central America," Amado noted.

He expressed hope that the upcoming OAS foreign ministers meeting would help consolidate a stronger position of support for the peace efforts of the Contadora Group.

Regarding the statement by Gen Paredes in Costa Rica, Foreign Minister Amado was asked if Panama has proof of Nicaraguan and Cuban activities in Panamanian territory that threaten the country's security. He categorically denied this, and said there has only been some "patriotic concern" on the part of citizens regarding the actions of some diplomats accredited in our country.

"We do not have enough proof about these actions to classify them as interference in our internal affairs or a menace to our national security," the foreign minister said.

Asked if the Foreign Ministry was investigating the charges made by a local newspaper regarding the Nicaraguan consul in Panama, the presence of many persons in the Cuban Embassy, and a Cuban fishing fleet with unknown objectives in Vacamonte, Amado said that "the Foreign Ministry was not designed for carrying out investigations and is not authorized to conduct them. It is the state security authorities who handle that."

"We are only a liaison agent that gives or takes away credentials to or from officials. We have neither the personnel nor the mechanisms to be an investigative institution. Such an institution would require highly qualified personnel like the National Guard and the National Investigations Department have."

"It is based on investigations by these institutions that the Foreign Ministry can take firm and decisive actions to maintain national security," Minister Amado said.

Regarding the number of persons in the Cuban Embassy, Amado said there are 17 accredited officials, and that the Nicaraguan Embassy has a few less.

Amado concluded by stating: "I can assure you that the country's national security and investigative mechanisms are excellent, and that if any official from any embassy had been carrying out actions that endangered national security or threatened Panama's sovereign rights, this would have already been known and action would have been taken."

FOREIGN MINISTER TO LEAVE 10 JULY FOR CARACAS

PA091723 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1727 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Panama City, 8 Uul (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado will leave Sunday for Caracas, where he will hold talks with his counterpart Jose Alberto Zambrano about the possibility of holding a meeting of the "Contadora Group" next week in Panama.

A spokesman for the ministry told ACAN-EFE that that event was preparatory to the as yet unscheduled meeting to be held at the end of the month by the four foreign ministers of the "Contadora Group" with their colleagues of the five Central American countries in search of a peace agreement for the region.

Foreign Minister Amado will return to Panama this coming Tuesday, the official added.

LEGISLATION COUNCIL SETS ELECTIONS DATES

PA080427 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Today at dawn the National Legislation Council changed several articles of the Electoral Code bill, including Article 187, which provided that general elections will be held on two different dates. The election for president, vice presidents, and members of the National Legislation Council will be held on 6 May, the first Sunday, and the elections for mayors, [municipal] councilmen, and corregimiento representatives the first Sunday in June, that is, 3 June.

Regarding the deadline for nomination of candidates, the National Legislation Council changed Article 186 of the Electoral Code bill, which now specifies that nominations will be made during a period of not more than 3 months following the date on which the Electoral Tribunal declares the electoral period open, that is, 6 November 1983.

The council also approved an addition to Article 30 by which the president of the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives is included among the officials with authority and jurisdiction who must resign their posts 6 months before the date of the elections if they want to run for office.

In addition, the National Legislation Council, which remained in session until 0500, eliminated Articles 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, and 172 of the Electoral Code bill. This means that the government will grant no campaign funds to the political parties.

The council, which will also meet today at 1700, approved a number of other articles related to the makeup of the voting precincts and the Vote Counting Board.

MEMBERSHIP OF POLITICAL PARTIES REPORTED

PA081457 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Slightly over three-quarters of a million Panamanians had registered with 19 political parties as of last month.

A total of 769,763 citizens comprise the 19 parties that are already registered or are in the process of registration. Of these, 14 parties will participate in the next elections.

Official reports obtained by TV-2 indicate that the 8 political parties that were legally organized by 30 June -- the deadline for registration of parties that will participate in the 1984 elections -- are: the Democratic Revolutionary Party, with 193,312 registered members; Popular Broad Front, 36,295 members; Liberal Party, 46,882 members; Christian Democratic Party, 35,005 members; Peoples Party, 34,990 members; Popular Action Party, 33,485 members; Popular Nationalist Party, 31,035, and MOLIRENA [National Liberal Republican Movement], 50,779 members.

The other parties that have also met the requirements and are finalizing their legalization are: Republican Party; Panamanist Party; Socialist Workers Party; Authentic Panamanist Party; Labor Party, PALA; and Revolutionary Party of the Workers. These six parties have between 30,000 and 56,000 members each.

The official reports indicate that on 30 June the parties that did not meet the registration requirements were: Independent Party of the Working Class -- which did get 31,797 members but did not have the organization required in 40 percent of the country's municipalities -- National Action Party, which reached 24,113 members; the Revolutionary Movement of Nonaligned Students, MORENA; the Agrarian Labor Party; and the People's Federal Nationalist Party. The last three had 1,974 members in all.

In addition, according to preliminary reports received by TV-2, the legislative branch to be elected in 1984 may consist of 68 legislators chosen by voters in 48 districts.

According to preliminary data unofficially obtained by TV-2, voters will elect 67-68 legislators representing 40 electoral districts, as follows:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Districts</u>	<u>Legislators</u>
Bocas del Toro	2	2
Cocle	4	5
Colon	2	5
Chiriqui	7	11
Darien	2	2
Herrera	3	3
Los Santos	3	3
Panama	10	28-29
Veraguas	5	6
San Blas	2	2

The unofficial sources noted that the Electoral Tribunal is supposed to finish drafting the document on the electoral districts this week for submission to the political parties next week.

PDP LEADERS MEET WITH NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS

PA091830 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Top leaders of the People's Party [PdP] met today with Colonel Manuel Antonio Noriega and members of the National Guard General Staff.

Col Noriega, chief of the General Staff, talked with the representatives of this party on behalf of General Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of our armed institution. They discussed topics of general interest in Panama's political environment.

Colonels Roberto Diaz Herrera, Marcos Justines Fernandez, and Cecilio Eloy Fisher accompanied Noriega in this session.

The PdP delegation was headed by the party's secretary general, Cleto Sousa.

NATIONAL GUARD NAMES NEW IADB REPRESENTATIVE

PA080001 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0155 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Panama City, 6 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the National Guard appointed Lieutenant Colonel Jose Santos Motta Panama's new representative on the Inter-American Defense Board [IADB], based in Washington.

Motta, who was formerly the national port director and a representative on the Panamanian-U.S. binational canal defense board, will also serve as military attache at the Panamanian Embassy in the United States.

Motta, who graduated from the Naval Academy in Veracruz, Mexico, was promoted last week to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the National Guard (army and police force). Motta will replace Lieutenant Colonel Rogelio Alba on the IADB. Alba's new position has not been announced.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON PROGRESS OF CONTADORA

PA111459 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Julio Miller interview with Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Miller] Mr foreign minister, the Contadora Group has been meeting for some time now, and no specific solution to the conflict has been found. The people know very little. How long will it be before there is a specific decision or position by the Contadora Group?

[Amado] The Contadora Group depends greatly on the will of the parties involved. What Panama, Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and the many countries that have supported our efforts can do depends, essentially, on the parties being receptive so that our efforts can work as fast and efficiently as we desire.

We are aware of the Central American situation, of the position of the parties -- positions we could call polarized -- but the responsible attitude is not to give up in the face of this complex and critical Central American situation, but to continue doing whatever is possible diplomatically to make a formula of understanding prevail over a military formula. I think it would be irresponsible to abandon everything and to let war be the winner. This would be a destructive attitude. I don't think the people want to pay the social, political, and economic price of a war solution.

The Contadora effort will continue as long as the countries agree that we can work together toward an understanding through dialogue.

[Miller] Mr foreign minister, some international observers believe that the Contadora Group meetings are nothing but a delay [dilatar] in the face of the real problem, and that the parties don't reach any agreement because both of them are pessimistic about securing a negotiated solution. Are we delaying a real solution to the problem? How many more meetings before a specific position is reached?

[Amado] The Contadora effort is not just a desire for a prompt solution, and neither is it a delaying process. On the contrary, we are trying to accelerate the creation of an effective subregional mechanism, subregional because it is more flexible and easier to work with than international organizations such as the OAS and the United Nations, which are very important but are very hierarchical and would delay steps toward an effective solution to the Central American problem because of the way they work. This effort by four friendly countries and the five Central American nations, an effort we could call subregional, should give us faster results, if our diplomatic efforts succeed.

[Miller] Mr foreign minister, General Paredes spoke about a possible break of relations with Cuba and Nicaragua because of the growing crisis in the area. What is your position regarding a delay of the existing problem? So far talks have led to no specific solution of the crisis.

[Amado] I think that the delay, if there is any, could be the doing of many groups and not necessarily of one or two countries. Internal mechanisms that either provide or don't provide flexibility have an influence on any delays. All governments also depend on the reaction of their peoples, and on how they accept ideas or alternatives about how to make a quick solution viable. We have to be respectful about this. This is an obstacle we have, but it is the result of each country's sovereign right to govern itself. We therefore cannot seek a mechanism that, due to the very fact of the natural and normal delays of the operational setups in each country, might become a reason to make a strictly diplomatic decision that is entirely within the sphere of Panamanian national security. [sentence as heard]

[Miller] Mr Foreign Minister, with this about the necessity of the diplomatic effort on one hand, and a break on the other, don't you think Panama could equally be used as a spearhead to continue strengthening the Central American crisis, for example, Cuba and Nicaragua? [sentence as heard]

[Amado] The activities we have tried to carry out in the Central American conflict are respectful of the sovereign-rights of the Central American nations and our nation. We have never tried to import or to improvise any formula for them. We have tried to help those countries be the ones to propose the alternatives, within their limitations and conditions. This is what we have done with Nicaragua and Costa Rica. These two nations have already overcome some conflicts on the management and maintenance of the border area and the area along the San Juan River. If we are able to do the same in the relations between Nicaragua and Honduras, and if we promote the same thing internally in El Salvador, then we will have made positive progress while respecting each country's position.

[Miller] Mr Foreign Minister, one last question. The talks continue, but the Nicaraguan Government was of the opinion, until recently, that the Contadora Group will not lead to a negotiated solution of the crisis. If there is this pessimism, if the Nicaraguan Government has this negative opinion about finding a peaceful solution to the problem, then how long should we continue holding negotiations that we know beforehand won't lead to a solution?

[Amado] Mr Miller, I think all the countries are concerned that the pacification and diplomatic efforts are not as fast as war actions. I think what we can do is limited by what the countries involved in the violence want. If they decide on another type of solution, the Contadora Group can do very little.

BRIEFS

FAO AGREEMENT -- Panama and the United Nations have signed an agreement under which the FAO will provide \$929,000 in food and \$75,000 in seeds and fertilizers, and UNICEF will provide \$32,000 for relief to drought victims in Panama's Veraguas Province. [Summary] [Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 8 Jul 83 PA]

COSTA RICAGOVERNMENT CITES STONE, FMLN-FDR ON FUTURE TALKS

PA120215 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0134 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] San Jose, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The presidency of the republic announced today that Richard Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Central America, reiterated to President Luis Alberto Monge "a willingness and readiness to hold a private dialogue with representatives of the FMLN and FDR of El Salvador. [quotation marks as received]

For their part, the delegates of both fronts, who this weekend rejected a meeting with Ambassador Stone promoted by President Monge, "reiterated their disposition toward a dialogue, without prior conditions, within an adequate framework."

According to presidential spokesmen, the meeting, which had been scheduled for Saturday, could not be held because the Salvadoran guerrilla representatives demanded certain guarantees "which became prior conditions for holding the meeting."

"This procedural issue, which was apparently simple, prevented the holding of the meeting," a government house spokesman said today.

President Monge has said before, and today repeated, that within the formula "of active neutrality followed by his government," it cannot take part in any armed clash, but that in the ideological struggle "we are democratic." From this political position, the Costa Rican president concludes that "the only international role open to Costa Rica is that of humanitarian mediator and peacemaker" and that is why he has insisted on "sincere dialogue to settle differences and to prevent conflicts."

Within this framework of ideas, the presidential announcement states that "the possibility of talks between U.S. envoy Richard Stone and representatives of the Salvadoran FMLN-FDR in private, with an open agenda and without preconditions, was opened. It was thwarted, however, "by the leaks, speculations, and manipulation of news" of which the guerrillas complained. [quotation marks as received]

FMLN-FDR SAID WILLING TO TALK WITH STONE AGAIN

PA120217 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0313 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] San Jose, 11 Jul (DPA) -- The leaders of the Salvadoran guerrillas stressed today that, despite the failure of the meeting with President Reagan's envoy Richard Stone to take place, they remain willing to meet with Stone again [as received] in future. Guillermo Ungo of the FDR, and Ruben Zamora, Mario Aguinada and Jose Maria Lopez of the FMLN said today that "an attempt to communicate with the United States was begun in San Jose, but the meeting failed for procedural reasons."

As for the chances of a future meeting, it was noted that it could be held in Mexico or in any Contadora Group country.

The FMLN-FDR representatives indicated that "efforts will continue to secure a direct dialogue with the United States, because we are very willing to talk about a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran problem."

It was reported that the main obstacle to the Stone-FMLN-FDR meeting was a substantive issue, in that Stone wanted to talk about a plan for mediation between the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government, while the FMLN-FDR indicated that they would talk with Stone, but only in his status as a representative of the United States, a country that is participating in Salvadoran affairs, not as a mediator.

The meeting failed as soon as this problem arose, because, as a spokesman said, "The United States will never agree to talk on those terms, for it would mean that it is admitting that it is a part of the Salvadoran conflict."

The FMLN-FDR sent a note to President Luis Alberto Monge today in which they expressed appreciation "for your help in trying to arrange the thwarted dialogue with Stone," asked him to continue his efforts and noted that "it wasn't the FMLN-FDR's fault that the talks failed; they failed because of other factors."

HAVANA CITES FMLN-FDR ON FAILURE OF MEETING

FL111540 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] A communique from the political-diplomatic committee of the FMLN and the FDR again reiterated the groups' readiness to hold a dialogue, despite the failure of the meeting planned with U.S. envoy Richard Stone.

Although the FMLN-FDR scrupulously complied with the previously-agreed-upon manner in which the meeting was to take place, the propaganda-charged atmosphere which preceded the meeting unfortunately did not contribute to its success, in spite of the fact that the meeting had been agreed upon privately, the document said.

Upon concluding his visit to Costa Rica yesterday, Stone admitted that the attempt to hold a dialogue had been frustrated. He alleged that last-minute details prevented the meeting, and he refused to say whether there would be another attempt to hold a meeting.

The FMLN-FDR demonstrated in its communique its willingness to hold a dialogue with Ambassador Stone in the near future, without preconditions, based on an open agenda, and within an adequate framework.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLAS KILL MAYOR IN NUEVA GRANADA TAKEOVER

PA111512 Paris AFP in Spanish 2123 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 19 Jul (AFP) — For the first time in the 3-year-long civil war, the Salvadoran guerrillas have executed a Christian Democratic mayor. This occurred during the takeover of Nueva Granada, a township in Usulután Department, in the eastern part of the country, local authorities have reported.

Local sources reported today that during the takeover of Nueva Granada, the guerrillas killed Mayor Roberto Rendon, whom they charged supported the civil defense paramilitary patrols. The guerrillas reported that during the takeover they seized 31 rifles before leaving the township Friday at 0830.

FMLN COMMANDER VILLALOBOS DISCUSSES STONE TALKS

PA111345 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Speech by Commander Joaquin Villalobos, member of the FMLN High Command, in Morazan Department on 9 July, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Commander Manlio Armijo, alias Commander Juan -- recorded]

[Text] Our dear and remembered Commander Manlio Armijo, Juan, died in exemplary and heroic combat 1 year ago while performing special missions for our forces. Juan's military career was filled with audacious actions and unlimited efforts to fulfill the revolution's tasks.

Juan was one of our revolution's fighting leaders who epitomized the heroism displayed by our people. Today, 1 year after Juan's death, our people have to display higher levels of heroism because our war is increasingly becoming a direct confrontation with North American imperialism. Our obvious military advance has forced imperialism to engage in higher levels of aggression and intervention.

Now, the U.S. advisers man the artillery pieces that fire at our towns, draft complete military plans, and control and handle the Army's and the dictatorship's propaganda. North American planes barefacedly fly over our soil day and night in order to locate our positions, to locate Radio Venceremos, to support the air and artillery fire, and, what is most important, to begin to prepare, as of now, plans for direct aggression with North American soldiers and bombers.

Through all of these actions, the United States is at the frontline of the confrontation with our forces. Therefore, it should be no surprise if North American soldiers or officers begin dying in our fatherland.

However, all of this support to the dictatorship has crashed against our people's determination to win, and thus far this year the Army has suffered over 2,000 casualties and lost dozens of towns and strategic positions throughout the country. Hundreds of soldiers have surrendered to our forces, and over 1,000 of the weapons sent by the United States have passed into FMLN hands.

However, although it is certain of achieving victory, and despite its obvious ability to achieve it, the FMLN has maintained in the political and diplomatic field a flexible and broad-minded disposition toward understanding, and a search for solutions which, while guaranteeing the people's interests, would be less costly to our fatherland. However, we have heard the arrogant voices of the empire and the dictatorship proclaiming that they would never sit down to talk with us. President Reagan, Kirkpatrick, and other grim personalities of the North American administration have noted that they would never talk or negotiate with us. The empire's voices have been joined by those of its puppets -- Magana and Vides Casanova.

The Reagan administration's own need to save the dictatorship by getting authorization for more economic and military aid has led to the proposal of preposterous and totally unrealistic solutions that are completely alien to the reality of a war they are losing, such as the elections and the calls for us to put down our arms.

It is within this context that we have learned that Mr Richard Stone, the ambassador appointed by the North American administration to attend to the Central American crisis, as a result of the dictatorship's difficult situation and in order to complete its maneuver to ensure greater levels of intervention, has had to look for the FMLN and the FDR in order to talk, recognizing our forces as the other fundamental party in the Salvadoran situation. And yet we have not put down a single rifle, and we have made it very clear that the elections are not the solution to the war; that the solution to the war rests on the recognition of the FMLN's political and military strength, on the establishment of a new government, on the organization of an army including FMLN forces, on the suspension of U.S. intervention in the conflict, on allowing our fatherland to enjoy fully its sovereignty, and on a real implementation of economic and social reforms to improve our people's health, education, and working conditions.

We do not believe in imperialism's desire for dialogue. We are certain that all its efforts are for aggression and intervention. However, we are willing to hold a dialogue with the United States because, together with the Salvadoran Government, it is part of the conflict. The situation where for the first time imperialism has sought to sit down with us to hold a dialogue is the result of the advance of our forces and of the growing incorporation of our people into the struggle. Our enemies do not have any desire for peace. This has always been clear whenever the FMLN-FDR has made efforts to hold a dialogue.

The obtaining of peace rests on the power of our arms. This is the language we use to make our enemies understand that we do not want a peace in which we are humiliated. We want a peace with democracy and freedom for our people. We are determined to obtain it even if we have to fight an interventionist U.S. army. Whatever they do, we are sure we will defeat them, regardless of the cost and time required. The roots of our war lie in the 50 years of exploitation our people have suffered, in the poverty of our workers and peasants, in the pain of our people massacred in the country and in the cities, in the heroic sacrifices of those tortured and murdered, and also in the extraordinary heroism of the forces with which we are defeating our enemies. In memory of our heroes and martyrs we will never put down our arms, the arms with which we are going to obtain victory and guarantee a peaceful future for our people.

One year after the death of Commander Manlio Armijo, Juan, one of our most important heroes, we have obtained important victories. One of these victories has been that our enemies are beginning to take us into consideration and to respect us. Therefore, we are going to intensify the war. We are going to continue advancing. We are going to increase the people's organization and incorporation into the war. These are the fundamental bases on which the achievement of peace and respect for the people's interest will rest. Revolution or death, we will win.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Dissident Armed Forces Movement

PA080339 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] In a letter sent to national and international news media, a sector of the armed forces -- grouped under the so-called Blue and White clandestine organization -- has said that it is time for the Army to serve the great majorities and to rescue the nation's sovereignty.

In the letter, the Blue and White armed forces members ask officers and soldiers to fight to rescue the objectives of the Armed Forces Proclamation of 15 October 1979. They add that the country's sovereign destiny is currently not in the hands of the Salvadorans. The movement's members stress that they are determined to rescue the nation's sovereignty and reverse the current trend followed by the armed forces.

The Blue and White communique reiterates that the true causes of the conflict are the structures of injustice and exploitation. After almost 3 years of a war in which the armed forces have not had a single victory over the FMLN forces, there is growing discontent among officers and soldiers, especially among mid-level commanders.

Amnesty Program Decried

PA081933 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpts] There are only 11 days left before the expiration of the amnesty granted by the dictatorship, and the dictatorship itself is already publicizing its own failure. The U.S. aggressors planned this unsuccessful effort in this manner: They launched an expansive campaign in all the media, announcing that the political prisoners had been released and offering to pardon those rebels who accepted the amnesty.

The main objective of this propaganda campaign was to present the FMLN as demoralized and defeated in order to undermine our bases and get our members to put down their arms and abandon the struggle. What has happened, now that more than three-quarters of the time allotted to accept the law has passed? The dictatorship gives us the results of the failure.

The dictatorship has released 535 political prisoners, and has presented 152 alleged rebels who have accepted the amnesty. What do these figures mean? Five hundred and thirty-five political prisoners only confirm the existence, in the dictatorship's jails, of hundreds of Salvadoran patriots who desire and are struggling for the destruction of the genocidal regime.

The other 152 who accepted the amnesty, the alleged rebels who have turned themselves in to the dictatorship, in most cases are not fighters but people terrified of the persecution and the war in the areas of conflict. One hundred and fifty-two persons who have accepted the amnesty when there are only 11 days left before the deadline is a ridiculous figure.

One hundred and fifty-two persons who have accepted the amnesty is a ridiculous figure when there are thousands of Salvadorans up in arms who have the puppet army on the verge of total defeat, and who are asking at the top of their voices for imperialist intervention [as heard]

These figures demonstrate to the dictatorship the power of the FMLN. They show, once more, that the Salvadorans are certain of the triumph of the democratic and revolutionary forces.

Usulután Town Seized

PA091728 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] We have just received an advance report on another victory by our forces over the dictatorship and the imperialist plans in Usulután Department. Our forces seized Nueva Granada, foiling the CONARA [National Commission of Reconstruction of Affected Areas] plan.

Preliminary reports reaching Radio Venceremos indicate that our revolutionary forces seized Nueva Granada, 15 km from the Pan-American Highway in Usulután Department. The initial reports indicate that our military forces seized 30 rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, and other war materiel. We killed eight members of the White Warriors Union, a paramilitary group known for its crimes against the people.

It is important to stress that this FMLN victory in northern Usulután Department occurs at a time when the puppet army is involved in an operation in Usulután within the framework of the guidelines of the CONARA plan, which is being implemented under the orders of U.S. advisers. Thus, our people continue to foil these imperialist plans of beans in exchange for repression.

Fighting in La Unión

PA091743 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] We have received reports from northern La Unión Department on the criminal activities of the Gerardo Barrios Battalion.

Troops of the Gerardo Barrios Battalion, stationed in La Unión port, arrived in this region on 21 June. They immediately engaged in political propaganda in favor of the dictatorship and held rallies in Anamoros, Poloros, Lislique, and Nueva Esparta.

However, the inhabitants of this northern region are staunch FMLN supporters, and their support increased after the December military campaign when our forces dislodged enemy forces from all these towns.

When the puppet army realized that its efforts to win the people over were useless, its forces began arresting and hitting the inhabitants. Subsequently, the oligarchy's army launched a mortar attack on (Paliadero), Honduritas, and Escalon villages near Poloros, where the troops burned houses, captured several peasants, and killed one of them.

We were also informed that officers of the Gerardo Barrios Battalion orders the arrest of five Anamoros residents in late June. The bodies of these residents were later found on the outskirts of the city.

[Words indistinct] the inhabitants of the region are rejoicing over the blow that our revolutionary forces dealt to the Gerardo Barrios Battalion troops, which were found at a place known as Culebra Hill near Anamoros. As we have already reported, our militias, supported by members of our revolutionary army, dislodged the enemy from Culebra Hill, captured one soldier, and seized two rifles. Thus, the armed people are facing and overcoming repression in northern La Unión Department.

Action at Jocoaitique

PA091745 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] The dictatorship's army has shelled the inhabitants of the town of Jocoaitique, Morazan Department, causing victims and destroying houses. At 0330 on 6 July, the Salvadoran Army launched the criminal attack on cantons and communities in Morazan with 105-mm cannons emplaced in Osicala.

One of the shells hit a house in Jocoaitique, located to one side of the school, injuring the child Alexander Corto and his grandmother, who live in the house. The house was destroyed by the heavy explosion. Some other children were rescued from the rubble alive.

This criminal shelling brings to 13 the victims that have resulted from this criminal conduct by the dictatorship's armed forces. The first attack on this town of several thousand inhabitants left one child dead and five wounded, and their home destroyed. Other victims of these artillery attacks were: Cristina Sicas, who suffered extensive injuries; Juana Marquez, 55; Rosario Sicas; Alberto Amaya; two 3-year-old children; and a 7-month-old infant.

The government's human rights commission, which is led by Freddy Delgado, has issued no statement on the subject. It has not said a word, although the residents of Jocoaitique have already protested to authorities in Gotera and San Miguel, as well as to Colonel Alvarez [word indistinct] of San Miguel.

More on Nueva Granada Clash

PA102005 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Early yesterday morning our revolutionary army successfully attacked the dictatorship's posts in Nueva Granada, and took over this town located in northern Usulután Department, only 5 km from the Pan-American Highway.

Our units annihilated the paramilitary post, and seized the weapons held by these gunmen serving the regime, who had imposed a curfew on the townspeople, whom they continually robbed and mistreated. The Corea family, who were members of the White Warriors Union, UGB, and linked to the repudiated National Guard, founded this paramilitary body in Nueva Granada. [sentence as heard]

In this action, we recovered 30 rifles, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, and other war material, and we killed 13 paramilitaries. Two of our heroic combatants died in the clash. Our Compañero Gustavo led the operation, which was reported by our Compañero Mario Julian.

This action has been accomplished at a time when the dictatorship has launched an operation in Usulután Department -- following orders from U.S. advisers -- to implement the so-called CONARA [National Commission of Reconstruction of Affected Areas] plan of repression and beans.

This new victory achieved Usulután Department took place a few hours after the deceitful Armed Forces Press Committee had claimed victory over our forces in this department, where we are dealing blows and will continue to do so.

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS FMLN ACTIONS

People's Power Boards

PA080132 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martí in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Communique issued by people's power boards in San Vicente Department; no date given -- relayed by "war correspondent" in Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front]

[Text] We, the residents of the localities of (Linares), Chamoco, (Quebrada Seca), Santa Cruz, El Paraíso, and (Santa Cruz Corrillos), all located in central San Vicente Department, charge that for the last few days we have been victims of constant harassment due to the siege laid by the Army. We also denounce that the Army sentries posted in this area deprive us of our foodstuffs and threaten us with death on suspicion of collaborating with the revolutionary movement.

We also charge before the Salvadoran people and other peoples of the world that some sentries pose as [word indistinct] and commit all sorts of abuses against our physical and moral integrity. We report this so the rest of the Salvadoran people and the other peoples of the world will help unmask the antipopular and repressive policy that the regime has been implementing through the National Commission for the Reconstruction of Affected Areas.

We ask the peoples of the world to show solidarity in regard to our situation and to pressure the Salvadoran Government into ending the repression against the working people.

Signed by people's power boards of El Mono, (Coyolito), Plan de las Mesas, Achote, Amate, San Juan, San Jacinto, San Antonio, La Laguna, (Monchelo), (Moncholito), Las Piedras, (Valle del Carao), San Fernando, (Isletas), Las Piedras [as heard], Jicarao, El Palomar, El Coyol, (Valle de los Conejos), San Jacinto de la Burrera, Amatitan Arriba, Amatitan Abajo, (Cerros de San Pedro), La Haciendita, San Ildefonso, (El Moreno), (La Adelita), El Coyol [as heard], (El Junquillal), (Ardillas), La Angostura, and El (?Cerro).

Rural Aid Plan Scored

PA080156 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "They Call It National Commission for the Reconstruction of Affected Areas, CONARA"]

[Text] As with all the programs imperialism has promoted against our people, the puppet regime always appoints a so-called commission. This time it is the National Commission for the Reconstruction of Affected Areas, CONARA. What is CONARA? What are its objective within the framework of the war that the Reagan administration is promoting against our people?

CONARA, a so-called rural areas reconstruction program, is just another Pentagon instrument to try to stop the victorious advance our forces have made in the past year. Upset by the military blows dealt by the FMLN forces and by the expansion of the territory controlled by the people's government, Reagan has created CONARA through which the invaders U.S. advisers will be directly in charge of the genocidal operations against our people.

Under CONARA, a bogus organization, Reagan's invading advisers will be real officers of the puppet army. There already are 17 U.S. advisers in charge of military operations against our people. CONARA is part of Ronald Reagan's war plan against our people.

The purpose of this war plan is to place in the hands of Reagan, the Pentagon, and the invading U.S. advisers, the tactical and strategic command of the war against the people. The interventionist aggressors have already realized that the genocidal puppets have lost the war. They know that our guerrilla forces have defeated the much ballyhooed elite units all along the line and in every combat. That is why the interventionist aggressors are planning to create new military units in all the 14 departments, in the war against our people.

Ronald Reagan and the Pentagon plan to increase the number of soldiers from 22,000 to 30,000. To make this effective and according to their criminal intentions, the aggressors are also planning to increase the number of invading U.S. advisers in our country. According to the new plan, they will be sent directly to the operations front.

[Words indistinct] the rural reconstruction program is another disguise for the actions of the invading U.S. advisers and the genocidal regime's paramilitary corps. For the Pentagon, the paramilitary corps are civic action groups [words indistinct].

The paramilitary corps, nothing more than a flock of scavengers, will work hand in hand with the so-called hunter troops. This gives you an idea of CONARA's real objectives.

The first phase of this insane war program is already in progress. They say it is for pacification and already it has taken the lives of more than 200 persons, among them women and children massacred in San Vicente and Usulután. The truth is that the so-called strategic villages CONARA set up in our country have already failed.

Attack on El Poy Border Post

PA082015 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martí in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 8 Jul 83

[War bulletin of the FMLN Apolinario Serrano Northern Front, dated 7 July, place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] At 0130 today, 7 July, we attacked the enemy border post known as El Poy. We seized five Czechoslovak rifles and two [word indistinct] submachineguns, two handguns, and a large amount of ammunition. The enemy fled to Honduran territory in total disorder.

This operation was carried out by guerrilla columns of the FMLN's Apolinario Serrano Northern Front. It is part of the activities in reply to and repudiation of the enemy operation launched near Tejutla, which caused the death of six civilians of Tejutla, which is still under siege by the repressive forces. We did not sustain any casualties. Revolution or death, the armed people will win! Revolution or death, we will win! Commander Dimas Rodríguez, chief of the FMLN Apolinario Serrano Northern Front.

Warning of Action in Capital

PA090400 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Martí in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] [Passage indistinct] on 25 May, we inaugurated the San Salvador insurrectional front, hitting our biggest enemy at the very enemy rearguard.

On 25 May in San Salvador the puppets saw how, against all odds and despite the roadblocks, the searches, the captures, the kidnappings, and the false and criminal amnesties, against everything, the armed people hit them. They had them up to their necks in water. June ended and they learned that they could drown even in their own lair.

On 28 June, Rene Barrios Amaya, traitor to the working class and obedient lackey of the oligarchy and the North American CIA, paid for his long criminal history beside the demented torturer D'Aubuisson.

Neither demagoguery, amnesty, nor fraud are enough to erase the puppet regime's crimes against generations upon generations of Salvadorans. Our people do not forget. San Salvador is demonstrating it. Our Clara Elizabeth Ramírez metropolitan front is the armed fist of thousands of Salvadorans who are ready to assault the capital's avenues and streets.

In May alone, our metropolitan front took part in our people's liberation war with over 120 militia actions. Not only through the windows of the Yankee embassy has the armed wing of our people warned the enemy that its days are very few. They learned it [words indistinct] the installations of the reactionary DIARIO DE HOY on 18 May. [Word indistinct] has become impossible for the puppet regime.

All of them, from the lowest bloodsucking employer to the most prominent genocidal puppet, have been clearly warned. Our weapons do not stop even in San Salvador. They are striking more strongly and with greater determination every day [words indistinct] wills so sooner or later the streets of San Salvador will again [passage indistinct].

Dissident Army Group Reported

PA091600 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] The open intervention of the Reagan Government in our country is already facing the repudiation of all the patriotic sectors of our society. Within the armed forces of the regime itself, honest and patriotic sectors among the officers have publicly expressed their discontent with the Yankee Government's trampling of our sovereignty and national dignity.

In the past few weeks, two statements have been issued by a political movement (?among the) officers who are opposed to the adventurous and treasonous attitude of the military high command and the puppet regime. These statements have been signed by the Blue and White Movement. So far the fascist military high command has remained silent about this movement, which according to its members represents the opinion of a strong sector of the armed forces.

The second statement issued by the Blue and White Movement reiterates: As soldiers and well-born Salvadorans, we are concerned about the course upon which the national situation is being conducted. There is no clear indication that a new and effective solution to the crisis is being sought. As we have already said, this crisis has been rooted in the structures of injustice and oppression in our country. In another paragraph, the officers maintain: Our country is not holding sovereign positions in the political, economic or military areas.

Everything is designed in the north, the communique states. It adds that despite the recent changes made within the regime's armed forces, it would seem that there is a continuation of the same system that is subject to foreign interests, which are absolutely unconcerned about the solution of our internal problems. Instead, they seek to fit us into their geopolitical concepts.

Any dignified or courageous expression, any expression that is authentically vibrant with love for the fatherland, has a single channel: the struggle alongside the people, the struggle against a treasonous dictatorship, and the struggle against imperialist intervention. Our people's blood is already demonstrating this in a heroic and exemplary manner. All of our people are determined to defend the nation's sovereignty from the invading claws of the imperialist U.S. Government.

Our people are making a patriotic appeal to the honest and worthy officers to join us in carrying out the great battle for happiness, progress and peace in our land.

Young officers, our people are marching with firm steps! Young officers, let us show our patriotism by fighting alongside the people! For sovereignty and national dignity, our people are building a new army!

Sabotage Action Reported

PA111421 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT
11 Jul 83

[Text] At 2100 on 8 July, sappers of the people's forces dynamited two high-tension towers near Las Lomas canton, Coatepeque jurisdiction, Santa Ana Department, leaving a considerable part of this department in darkness. As soon as they had completed the action, our companeros returned to their positions without any problem. Sabotage is an effective weapon to defeat the enemy!

GUATEMALARIOS MONTT GIVES WEEKLY ADDRESS TO NATION

PA120151 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Guatemalan President Efraim Rios Montt's weekly address to the nation; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] It is a very special honor to have the opportunity to express my respects, greetings and admiration to you. You, as a responsible father; you as an exemplary mother; you, as a son who needs his home, are the basis of our Guatemalan nationality. Therefore, I once again wish to remind you that the home is the principle, the basis, and the roots of our nationality. This is why those of us who comprise this family must comply with our duties, so that we can enjoy our rights. However, the father who must be supported, or who is lazy or a drunk; the mother who is irresponsible; the son who manipulates and abuses, lead to only one thing. [sentence as heard] Therefore, I exhort you, my friends, to reconsider our actions and to find paths to the harmonious achievement of peace.

Look, on 23 March 1983 we decided to promote a mature political development plan, which would provide opportunities for those who have the desire to rule the nation, by suspending the state of siege [as heard] in the near future. Our intentions were misinterpreted and, instead of clean, honest, and constructive work, the result was expressions of an abusive misuse of freedom, bordering on irresponsibility, that was offensive destructive and that creates confusion. Peace was lost. Now, sadly, we have had to resort once again to dealing with the situation through the law, by curtailing certain freedoms.

And what have we demonstrated with this? We have demonstrated, to ourselves and perhaps to other nations, that we still lack political maturity, or, if not, at least responsibility.

These people disagreed with what we were trying to do and actually didn't want us to initiate a political process as yet. We believed that it was necessary to provide a just and appropriate opportunity to those who are in this race to come and rule the country. All of the lies, the biased manipulation of the truth, took place in the last few months, and this deceitful attitude has caused us much harm. It has created division. It has caused many to believe things that are not true. I believe that those who wanted to use us achieved their purpose, and we let it happen.

I now want to appeal to you for prudence, for good sense, for objectivity; I beseech you not to play into the hands of the masters of lies and deceit, while taking into consideration the true situation of [words indistinct]. Don't let yourselves be deceived. Think and consider. Guatemala, just like the other nations of the world, is facing a crisis, an economic crisis, a social crisis, a political crisis, an adjustment, a time of modernization.

Amid all of this, there are two forces that are manipulating us; there are two forces that are struggling to maintain control over us. These are the recalcitrant extremes of communism and fascism. These are two forces that we must now watch with a certain amount of care. Each of these forces, through its representatives, is taking advantage of every opportunity to discredit the government and is, by abusing freedom, distorting things for its own benefit. They don't want you to win. They want you to fall into the trap, to help them win. For the fascists and the communists, the end justifies the means. They don't care whether they shed blood. They will be well hidden in their intellectual positions while those of us who were deceived go to the streets to be killed. This is the system used by the fascists and the communists to manipulate the government. In the end they will take the only thing that interests them; power. And you will once again prove the tragic truth of what dirty and enslaving politicking really is.

I just wanted to remind you of this. I have only one interest: I want to recover for the Guatemalans the freedom to properly elect their rulers. Listen, this government is transitory. It is only one step toward the reinstatement of a constitutional process in the country. I can assure you of this, before God. I need your support. I know it is difficult, because experience has taught us not to trust anyone, but we must begin to do so. Otherwise, if we don't trust this government, we will be manipulated by the great variety of gossip, intrigue and lies that we are hearing from biased people. The fascists and the communists are very good at this.

We must trust each other, because it is the only way to build peace. A house divided falls, a house united prevails. Let us get together, and together bring peace back to Guatemala, by being patient with the changes, by accepting the sacrifices that we must make, so that Guatemala may live in peace; so that we may overcome the crisis that the world is suffering, and which we have the good fortune to be surmounting in better shape than are many countries. We should also think and meditate on this and thank God.

I have no personal interest in remaining in government. My interest is only to serve you, to serve the nation. This is what the government has done and continues to do. We are not trying to get into anyone's good graces because we are not interested in winning votes in the next elections. The only thing of interest to us is taking the country along the right path, even if this means sacrificing [word indistinct].

We are not deceiving you. We are not painting marvelous pictures that will later be found false. Rather, we are presenting reality to you. Look, the rest depends on you. Do not be deceived by the attractive but false fantasies of those who want power for their own benefit. God, deliver us from so many lies and deceit. God, teach us how to live in peace.

I wanted to tell you that this past week I had the opportunity to meet with the Episcopal Conference, with the secretaries of the boards of directors for the formation of political party committees. I also met with the commanders of all the military zones and with the general staff of the defense. All these groups are very special and very representative in politics, the church, and the armed forces. I believe that such meetings should figure prominently in the news, in our confidence and understanding in solving our problems, and in our concern for Central American problems.

We have done something important with these groups with whom we met. We reviewed the past (?quickly) and we realized that neither my solution nor your solution exists. Rather, you and I together must find a solution to move Guatemala forward. I believe that with these talks we are nearing an agreement to consolidate interests. Consolidating interests means concerning ourselves with your interests, because you are Guatemala. Thank you.

PATROL BOAT SEIZES MEXICAN FISHING VESSELS

PA111215 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala Navy patrol boat No 852, named the "Osorio Sadavia," has captured two Mexican fishing vessels discovered several nautical miles inside Guatemalan waters. According to reports, the boats and their crews were seized and taken to Champerico Port. A Mexican fishing boat called the "Catimar II" was discovered in Guatemalan waters 6 miles from Ocos, San Marcos Department. It had a crew of two: Alejandro Espinoza, Mexican, and Roberto Pineda, Guatemalan. There were five sharks aboard the ship.

Less than an hour later, the Guatemalan Navy seized another Mexican boat in Guatemalan territorial waters 4 miles from the El Bebedero estuary, Ocos, San Marcos. This boat has been identified as the "La Gaviota." The crew was composed of Rudy Cualberti and Manuel Vivar, Guatemalans, and Freddy Victorio Perez, Mexican.

HONDURASGOVERNMENT ASKS SPECIAL MEETING OF OAS COUNCIL

PA111840 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1733 GMT 11 Jul 83

[By Francisco Roque Bacarreza]

[Excerpt] Washington, 11 Jul (EFE) -- Honduras today convoked an extraordinary meeting of the OAS Permanent Council. Honduran Ambassador Roberto Martinez Ordonez made the request in a note to Charles A. Skeete, president of the council, on behalf of the Tegucigalpa government. The note stated that Honduras must expose "the grave facts and circumstances of the critical situation currently shaking the Central American region."

A source in the political branch of the organization reported that the requested meeting has been called for this coming Thursday, 14 July, in Washington.

This is the second time in 6 months that the Honduran Government has appealed to the organization in an effort to find a solution to the crisis, which has heightened in the past few weeks and which has brought the governments of Honduras and Nicaragua to the verge of war.

Thus far this year, approximately 20 protest notes have been brought by Tegucigalpa before the council presidency and the accredited ambassadors, reporting on "violations" of Honduran territory by Sandinist troops.

OFFICIAL ON FONSECA GULF ISSUE WITH EL SALVADOR

PA080037 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Secretariat has no official information on the alleged plans of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly to legislate the inclusion of the Gulf of Fonseca within the Salvadoran territorial borders.

So said Acting Foreign Secretary Arnulfo Pineda Lopez who added that Roberto Suazo Tome, Honduran ambassador to El Salvador, is investigating this situation. In view of this, he said, the Foreign Secretariat has made no official comment.

Pineda Lopez said that according to Suazo Tome, the Salvadoran Assembly has yet to discuss this issue, although it is not ruled out that it could be included in its agenda. According to the Honduran Constitution, the islands, islets, and cays on the Gulf of Fonseca belong to Honduras for historical, geographic, and juridical reasons.

More on Fonseca Controversy

PA080112 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Former Honduran President Ramon Ernesto Cruz has said that Honduras must maintain its sovereignty over the Gulf of Fonseca. According to the Gomez-Bonilla treaty, the gulf was shared out between Honduras and Nicaragua since 1900. The pretension of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly is absurd, he added.

Dr Cruz, former president of the Honduran-Salvadoran border commission in 1955, (?reported) on the history of the Gulf of Fonseca after the Salvadoran congress announced its intention to issue a law declaring the gulf Salvadoran property. [Begin recording] [Cruz] The Salvadoran stance is absurd. El Salvador has not claimed sovereignty over the Gulf of Fonseca since colonial times. El Salvador has only the provinces of San Salvador, San Vicente and San Miguel. The province of Sonsonate belonged to Guatemala until 1923. El Salvador extended as far as the Bay of Conchagua.

At its longest, the Gulf of Fonseca extends from Masala point in El Salvador to (Chepinillo) point in Nicaragua. The shortest stretch at (La Bocana) is barely some 4 miles or about 7 km.

[Unidentified reporter] Doctor, what position should the Honduran Government and Foreign Secretariat take on this problem?

[Cruz] Well, [words indistinct] this does not change the gulf's legal and historical status because [words indistinct] the problem cannot be solved by another state.

Nicaragua and Honduras divided the gulf's waters in 1900. There is a division based on the Gomez-Bonilla treaty. This treaty is not only the basis for the administration of the Nicaraguan and Honduran territorial waters, but also for the land border between Honduras and Nicaragua. The Foreign Secretariat must maintain the Honduran legal and historical rights. [end recording]

Deputy Carlos Orbin Montoya, the vice president of Congress, was the first to comment on the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly claim over the Gulf of Fonseca. Other members of the Honduran Congress have also reacted against the Salvadoran claim. Here are statements by Deputy Montoya of the Liberal Party, and by Deputy Nicolas Cruz Torres of the National Party:

[Begin Montoya recording] The peace treaty with El Salvador must be considered. As long as the treaty is in effect, we cannot establish conditions for the training of Salvadoran troops in the military training center in our territory, which we approved against our will. We have to wait until the treaty ends to reach a decision about El Salvador.

Nevertheless, one nation's territorial claims over another are something to worry about. However, there is a legal instrument governing the three countries' jurisdiction over the Gulf of Fonseca. In drafting our Constitution we were very careful not to stir up controversy over our borders in the gulf, our islands, or also the stipulations of a tripartite international treaty on the operation, navigation, fishing, and other uses of the Gulf of Fonseca and the territorial sea. [end recording]

On the other hand, Nicolas Cruz Torres believes that the border problem with El Salvador should be solved as soon as possible. [Begin Cruz recording] If it is true about what the Salvadoran Government intends, it would be an act of disloyalty on the part of the Salvadoran Government toward Honduras. At this moment Honduras is taking a great risk in allowing Salvadoran soldiers to be trained in our country. A few days ago we said that the president of the republic should condition the training of Salvadoran soldiers in our territory to the prompt solution of the border problem. I do not think we should wait 5 years for the peace treaty to end. Besides, Article 39 of the peace treaty establishes that, by mutual agreement, the two countries can submit the issue to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. I think this is the right time for the Honduran Government to try to solve once and for all the longstanding border problem with El Salvador, so that we can establish our sovereign rights over the Gulf of Fonseca and our legitimate right to an outlet to the sea. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

STATE COUNCIL MEMBERS INTERVIEWED ON ELECTIONS

PA111644 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Jul 83 pp 1-b, 2-B

[Interview with Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, FSLN representative in the Nicaraguan State Council; Mauricio Diaz, representative of the Popular Social Christian Party in the Nicaraguan State Council; and Luis Sanchez, representative of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party in the State Council; by Hernando Corral in Bogota during a "recent visit" to Colombia; persons answering questions not further identified]

[Excerpts] Question: Despite everything, will there be elections in Nicaragua? Nothing will prevent the holding of elections?

Answer: We have said that the elections are programmed for 1985, and that we are going to hold them despite the situation we are currently experiencing. We are obviously afraid -- and we have frankly said -- that a war situation would prevent the holding of those elections. We clearly state this so in the case an open war occurs, we will not be accused of not keeping our promises.

Question: Two Nicaraguan leaders, Adan Fletes of the Social Christian Party and Luis Rivas of the Social Democratic Party have asked for the advance of the elections to improve the political situation and to remove the danger of a possible confrontation. They maintain that the Sandinist government is capable of winning and that, therefore, it should not be afraid to advance the elections in order to create a different climate and improve the image that many governments have of Nicaragua. Would you be willing to advance those elections?

Answer: First of all, one must understand that Adan Fletes and Luis Rivas are representatives and leaders of the two Nicaraguan parties that are openly in the opposition.

This means that the positions of the two parties that they represent always seek to oppose the positions that the revolutionary government maintains. In this case, the demand for advancing the electoral process is part of their attempt to recover the political initiative they have lost in recent times precisely because they have been carrying out a blind opposition, an opposition without any rational basis. In any case, we are going to study the proposal of these two gentlemen, which has also been seconded by the Nicaraguan private enterprise organization. We particularly want to study its basis.

Question: What are the limitations that will be included in the electoral laws that you plan to draft? For example, will opposition organizations such as the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, Eden Pastora's Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, and Fernando Chamorro's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua be recognized?

Answer: We do not believe those are political organizations. They are military organizations that are openly involved in the counterrevolution. They have systematically stated this in their communiques, and their statements always talk about military operations. From any viewpoint, it would be an error to try to institutionalize organizations that have placed themselves outside the revolutionary process and whose base is made up of former Somozist guardsmen who have accounts to settle with our people.

It must be clear that the attitudes of individuals or leaders such as Alfonso Robelo, Fernando Chamorro, or Eden Pastora and their respective movements are not in any way based on whether or not there should be elections in Nicaragua. The counterrevolutionary forces have a very clearly defined and specific strategic objective.

They are working at the service of the United States, the big foreign power of this hemisphere, which with the Reagan administration's current policy wants to turn the Central American region into a base of support for U.S. interests. On the basis of the points in the famous Santa Fe plan, drafted before he took office, Mr Reagan has clearly stated that his country's borders are wherever there is some economic, political, military, or spiritual interest, and he has described the Caribbean Sea as the fifth border of the United States.

Therefore, the problem of the Nicaraguan elections is not what has led these people to take up a counterrevolutionary struggle and to be under U.S. sponsorship and financing. What they are trying to do is to recover power in order to distribute the privileges and positions they enjoyed in the past. In the specific case of Pastora and Alfonso Robelo, their objective is not to have a democratic and truly representative regime based on the people's active participation.

Question: Without ignoring the difficulties being experienced by Nicaragua, don't you think that the government has an absolute political control that places the opposition parties at a disadvantage? This control is exercised through the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], the revolutionary guards, and the Sandinist People's Militias, groups that are quite aggressive if we bear in mind that at the verbal level they use political violence by calling the non-Sandinists "sellouts, traitors, CIA agents," etc.

Answer: The existence of the CDS is essentially for the organization of the population for the solution of the problems that most affect it and for vigilance against counterrevolutionary activities carried out by the sectors that have been infiltrated in the country. The function of the CDS and the other mass organizations in no way has anything to do with the limitation, control, or elimination of the political parties in the country.

The tasks of the CDS center on production, particularly in what deals with supplies and defense. It is true that at some moments, especially the first year and part of the second year, there were conflicts provoked by committees that wanted to interfere directly in the activity of the parties. But this has been totally overcome. The FSLN National Directorate issued a circular that made a clear call for order and for the respect that the committees should have toward the parties. This was extensively made known throughout our country.

Question: The opposition states that the political parties are unable to carry out the slightest mobilization, that they cannot go into the streets, that they cannot issue communiques, and that their statements are suppressed by the press censorship imposed every day by the Sandinist army.

Answer: One must take into account our situation. Nicaragua is currently experiencing an emergency situation due to the increasing war that has been launched against our country by part of the former Somozist guardsmen with full support of the United States, and to a certain extent of the current Honduran military regime.

That situation has cost our country countless human lives, material losses of more than 1 billion cordobas and huge losses in the infrastructure. As long as such a situation exists in Nicaragua, or in any country of any ideological or political system, some guarantees established in the fundamental laws must necessarily be restricted. A military and economic area must be established around which one cannot permit the free dissemination of all kinds of interpretations and rumors that would help the counterrevolutionary forces in the propaganda area.

Question: Will the Sandinist movement permit the participation in the elections of a party that supports an economic and political model that is different from the current one, and supposing that it wins, will it be permitted to take power?

Answer: We have established the chance to gain power and the law on parties for all the parties that exist in Nicaragua. What we have clearly pointed out is that the revolutionary process is irreversible and that the revolution cannot turn back. What does this mean? It means that in the hypothetical case -- which we do not contemplate -- that an opposition party reaches power and proposes a program that seeks the turning back of the achievements of the revolution, this will not be permitted. Why do we say this? We say this because the essential transformations that the revolution has carried out in the fields of health, education, and agrarian reform are achievements that have affected our own people. They are principles, if you like, of our government program; and it would be impossible, under any pretext, to turn back.

Of course, a political party of another character that reaches power can develop its own program from its views and perspective. But we know that workers, peasants, and other sectors that have benefitted from the Sandinist transformations will not accept the loss of the achievements that have been obtained so far. We are flexible about the possibility of a party winning political power, but its program cannot go against the nationalization of the banks or the natural resources, against the people's property industrial enterprises, against the nationalization of the exports and the mining resources -- in short, against a number of economic measures that have been taken. We are clear on this.

EDITORIAL REJECTS REAGAN, KIRKPATRICK POSITIONS

PA072358 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "'The Favorite War' and a Speech by Jeane Kirkpatrick"]

[Excerpt] Certain U.S. commentators have reached the conclusion that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has blessed the armed aggression carried out against Nicaragua from Honduras as his "favorite war." Reagan maintains that the results of this war will give him an election victory if he decides to run for another term in the White House or, if not, will give his party victory in the coming elections.

Reagan bases this theory on the fact that Margaret Thatcher managed to get reelected in Great Britain as a result of Argentina's defeat in the Malvinas.

In this commentary we are not going to question Reagan's conclusion. We will devote ourselves to analyzing the fact that the political weapons that the U.S. ruler is using against the Nicaraguan revolution are poor and weak (because, after all, calumny is a frail weapon). For this reason, in international forums, within the political parties' sphere of action, and within the sociopolitical panorama of the world's progressive forces, the Reagan administration is reaping only failure. Because these results are beyond the control of the government officials headed by Ronald Reagan, they lead those officials to constantly make absurd statements that undermine justice and human dignity.

Examples of these were the extensive series of slanderous statements U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick recently made in a Paris speech that she entitled "Central America Has Strategic Value for the United States and Europe."

In her speech, which was a model of arrogance, this lady was obviously trying to gain the support of certain French social sectors for the institutionalized abuses that the Reagan administration is committing against Nicaragua. However, lacking a convincing argument, the sorely tried and irascible lady fell into a very dangerous chasm, from which she emerged by manipulating lies about the Nicaraguan revolution. We must NECESSARILY [capitals denote boldface as published] insist on recalling that some months ago, the then U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who was overjoyed at having found arguments to destroy the prestige of the Nicaraguan revolution, released to the public, in France, certain photographs showing a horrible massacre of Nicaraguan Miskito Indians. At the same time, Mr Haig made the public statement that the crime recorded in those photographs had been committed by members of the Sandinist People's Army. However, the truth came out in a few days. The photographs revealed the horrors endured by Miskito citizens as a result of an armed aggression by Somozist guardsmen (the same guardsmen who, armed and trained in Honduras, are being launched against our country by the Central Intelligence Agency). This episode, which revealed the moral conduct of the former secretary of state, is widely known. However, we have been forced to bring it up for the simple reason that in her Paris speech, Ambassador Kirkpatrick, completely disregarding ethical and moral principles, said that "the Nicaraguan Government... has removed the Miskito Indians from their homes, burned their towns, and destroyed their crops, forcing them to go into involuntary exile in camps far away from their communities."

However, contrary to what that gringo diplomat has to say, it is locally and internationally known (from facts that are not mere words, but are physically open to those who have "eyes to see") that the Nicaraguan Government has invested in the past and has continued to invest million of cordobas as well as technical and cultural effort to aid the Miskitos and other national ethnic groups. Among other reasons, the Nicaraguan Government has done this to keep them safe from the criminal activities of the so-called military "task" forces which the CIA is sending against the Miskito settlements in Nicaragua.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA ADDRESSES MILITIA ASSEMBLY CLOSE

PA081400 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0350 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan defense minister, at a ceremony closing the Second National Assembly of the Sandinist People's Militia, at the Carlos Aguero School in Managua on 5 July -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Members of the National Directorate of our historic vanguard, the FSLN; brothers in the General Staff Command; brothers in the militias: A meeting was held today with the chiefs of the country's various militia units, representatives of the various militia units throughout our territory, to sum up the year's activities. It must be noted that this second national assembly of militia leaders acquires special importance due to the current situation of our Sandinist people's revolution, as a result of the increasingly aggressive and warmongering policy implemented by the U.S. Administration, and the other warmongering and reactionary sectors in Central America.

One year after the first national assembly of militia leaders, we first wish to stress the strengthening of the revolutionary spirit, combative morality, and class spirit of all our militiamen. This Sandinist spirit is the fundamental force that, in just 1 year of activity, has enabled us to overcome the innumerable difficulties, obstacles, and limitations -- especially material ones -- that a poor country like ours must overcome if it is to fulfill its various tasks, be they economic or social tasks or, as in our case, military.

In reference to the militia's organization, we must point to the following advances: As you may remember, last year we said that the previous effort, the one made in the first years of the revolution, called for the formation of tens of thousands of militia units, for trying to organize into the militia the largest number of people's forces possible, for somehow grouping them at a greater or lesser organizational level. During those first years, having the people make an effort and join the militia was the important thing. During the year that we are now reviewing, we had planned to work on strengthening the organizational levels in order to gradually consolidate the basic units and [words indistinct] the fundamental teachings and experiences of militia life. In other words, if at first the fundamental concern was mass integration into the militias -- and this continues to be important -- we must now also work to consolidate those forces that have been integrated.

We wish to indicate that this important factor -- organizational consolidation -- has been reflected in a higher level of political and military awareness among the thousands of Sandinist People's Militias [MPS] throughout the country. In other words, we are not only in the initial stage of integrating the militias; now the thousands of militia units (?that presently exist) in the country also have a consistent base from which to reach higher levels of organization and military strength.

As for the militia's combative determination, it is important to note that we have succeeded in implementing the various plans for this year. Those plans called for the combative use of the militia throughout the country. Here are the results:

First, we managed to assign several thousand militiamen to the defense of various objectives -- economic objectives or those more directly connected with the fighting, as is the case of the militia forces assigned to support the border guard troops or to the struggle against the Somozist bands, especially in recent months. In fulfilling these tasks, which call for a struggle against the Somozist counterrevolutionary bands and the border bands, dozens of the people's heroic children who were organized into the militias have shed their blood in a dedicated and brave way.

To fulfill the guidelines issued by the army's high (?command), thousands of militiamen have been integrated into the Reserve Infantry Battalions [BIR] and into our Army's various permanent units. In other words, the task that the high command assigned to the militia, calling for it to be the fundamental element incorporating forces into the BIR and into the Army's permanent units, has been satisfactorily fulfilled. Thousands of militiamen have been incorporated under this guideline.

I would like to announce that sometime in the future -- and when I say future, I mean now; I mean the tasks of the next few weeks, not the distant future -- we will also begin restructuring the territorial militia. [applause]

As for the progress made with regard to the militia's fighting spirit, it must be noted that thousands of militiamen have participated in organizing the armed self-defense of various towns. We are not talking about just a few towns, but about dozens of towns, those which are most exposed to the counterrevolutionary activities carried out from the border and from certain mountainous zones in the northern part of the country, where the counterrevolution is also very active. This is another important advance in the militia's work.

As for the militia's military training, the following must be noted: More than 10 regional schools for the training of militia instructors were organized. More than 1,000 militia instructors were trained there, raising their military knowledge to the company level. This is also very important.

Dozens of militia instruction centers began operating in August 1982, both in the cities and in the rural areas. All our people know about the work carried out by the militia instruction centers. We have very large (?challenges) as well: to keep these centers functioning, at a lower or higher level. The important thing was to keep them operating.

Naturally, we must avoid a number of deficiencies that can be overcome and that can be gradually resolved. We are aware that we are still confronting a number of deficiencies and weaknesses in our work. These must be overcome. However, these instruction centers have remained open one way or another, permitting the people's integration into the militia. This has made it possible to train thousands of militiamen, especially during the first period of instruction, which lasted from January to July. We will not provide exact figures, but thousands of militiamen have been trained in the last 6 months in the dozens of instruction centers that (?we have been promoting) since 1982.

During this training period, during the 6 months since January, some 18,000 elements of basic study material were prepared for the militia instruction centers. These were intended to permit a better assimilation of the military functions in the instruction centers. In this manner, the programs for military improvement [passage indistinct] grenades, placards with instructions, etc.

All these teaching elements made it possible for our people to better assimilate the military instructions, especially in the case of the (?melted down) grenades which resemble real ones. They have enabled the people to become more familiar with the weapons they will use. As you know, we can't use real weapons during training, because tens of thousands of men are training and the weapons would be damaged.

We can say that the militiamen's assimilation of the programs has been satisfactory.

In general terms, these are our militia's advances during the year we are now analyzing as regards organization, fighting spirit, and military improvement. What tasks still remain for tomorrow, the day after, the next few weeks, or next year? What task is still pending for the next assembly?

The general guidelines for our work are as follows: First, we must make a big effort to raise the militia's fighting spirit by structuring higher-level territorial combat units. We have already referred to this. We want to point out here that due to the increasingly tense and aggressive situation imposed on our revolution by the current U.S. Administration, a number of military defense tasks need to be given greater emphasis. One of these tasks is related to the militia's fighting spirit, because we must first strengthen what we already have, we must strengthen the fighting spirit that we have so far instilled in the militia.

But if this is to be achieved in a short time, a big effort must be made with greater dedication. In order to defend the revolution and provide the country with military defense, it is necessary to raise considerably, and within a relatively short period of time, the fighting spirit of the people in the militia so as to reach higher levels of militia structuring. Generally speaking, any enemy who tried to attack or to invade us, or who might try to bring in forces from various reactionary countries -- or even warmongering Yankee imperialists, like the most -- to either invade or intervene in our affairs, should find the country minded, not only with explosive mines, but also with mines in the forms of Sandinists and militiamen, who, as a result of this (?concept) of the territorial militias, will be organized into higher forms, into higher military units, larger than the present ones. Each of these military units would be organized into a specific operational military theater so that wherever the enemy might seek to penetrate, it would armed and mined resistance, and a Sandinist rifle to check, resist, defeat, and crush the aggressor. [applause, shouts]

We are indeed confident that intervention can be averted through the political-diplomatic work of our revolution and government as well as through our government's maturity. Although we are confident of this, we are not so foolish or dumb as to depend only on these necessary efforts and on the military to stave off intervention. Intelligent people like the Nicaraguans must be prepared for unjust and warlike positions to prevail over reason or for greater aggression or intervention than we are already facing.

We are already confronting an ongoing intervention. It is taking place at the borders through the actions of the Somozist guardsmen, Eden Pastora, the Hondurans, and above all the [word indistinct]. However, we must be prepared in case this situation becomes more complicated. And that is how the organized people will fundamentally (?face) this military situation. However, they will do so to the extent that they are duly organized, not only through the militia-type organization we have now. They are already at ease with and feel confident in the type we have now [words indistinct].

However, in order to further bleed and to defeat them more soundly and overwhelmingly, we must strengthen the process of the territorial militias and work unceasingly within this framework, under difficult circumstances.

In a general manner, we must also continue working on the demands the army poses on the militias for the BIR and the permanent units. In other words, the fact that we must work now on the higher level of territorial militias does not mean we are going to neglect other duties which are also top-priority duties. This simply means that we will have a dual responsibility, so to speak: we must struggle to achieve our fundamental militia duties and at the same time help with other duties we have as an Army.

We must not forget that the Army is composed of permanent forces; forces subject to mobilization, which are the reserve battalions; and combatant militia, which are the Sandinist militias and the territorial militias we are organizing now. These three levels constitute the Army. If one of them is weak, the others are weak, and (?therefore) the Army is weak. [Passage indistinct] Therefore, we will work also along this line.

We must continue the level of militia assistance to combat readiness through better coordination among the party, the state, and the masses. This does not mean there is no assistance -- in other words, there is assistance, but within the plan we are following, it must be more systematic. Although it is true that we are working now on the [word indistinct] consolidation of work, it is no less true that there are still some forces that have to be organized [word indistinct] under the militias. That is, the demand from forces asking for weapons to (?organize themselves) and defend their revolution is greater than the capacity of the Army -- and in this case the militias -- to absorb such demands.

Therefore, we must also work along the line of offering more. However, in order to be able to offer more, we must have [words indistinct] to assimilate those masses. Otherwise, [words indistinct] and the masses cannot be organized. Therefore, we also have that moral responsibility, [words indistinct]. We have the responsibility of enabling the people who want to defend the revolution to defend it in a better way, in an organized manner. If we do not [words indistinct] the people will not have a channel, or manner, [words indistinct] to defend the revolution in an organized way. This point on assistance refers to combat preparedness, to assistance and integration.

As a fifth point, we must continue to build up the armed self-defense of towns, mainly in the border areas, and in other sectors affected by the enemy's activities. This will involve substantial changes, including more firepower and military organization within the entire program for the structuring of the [word indistinct] militias which we are going to push.

As a sixth point, we must heighten the levels of coordination of civil defense work demanded by the General Army Command.

As a (?seventh point), we must strengthen the ties that have existed to date, mainly in the rural areas, between the volunteer police and the revolutionary guards. Many times a volunteer policeman defends a militiaman, and vice versa, particularly in (?remote areas). Therefore, it is important to continue to maintain this mutual cooperation. [Passage indistinct].

We must also strengthen -- and this is very important -- the Sandinist spirit within each militiaman in order to counteract the diversionary ideological and political campaign launched by right-wing elements, launched by imperialism through right-wing elements or the reactionaries. Each militiaman must serve as an element to enlighten our people on the problems we are experiencing.

To conclude, I want only to stress that all of these national defense tasks assigned to the Sandinist People's Militias must be attended to and fulfilled now more than ever. We are not alarmist or fatalistic in the sense that we think everything can be solved only through war. However, we are indeed objective and prudent and we must state that the current regional picture in Central America includes a real danger that things will become more complicated and the current levels of intervention will reach higher levels in which even the North Americans themselves can become involved. This possibility is not ruled out of the regional situation currently confronting Central America.

Although we will continue to make our maximum efforts -- as Carlos Fonseca used to say: When patience wears out, seek more patience -- to continue with political and diplomatic attempts to win the best war, which is the war that can be avoided; although we will continue to struggle along this path, seeking the maturity of the area's responsible governments and the maturity of U.S. sectors so that they will reflect on their policy of adventurism; and although we will continue to use this position as our main banner -- a banner of principles -- we will also continue, with every right, conviction, and awareness, and without yielding any right, to prepare ourselves for military defense, to keep the people organized militarily, and to obtain the weapons required for the people's organization in view of the complex and difficult situation we are experiencing.

We will never give up the right of our people to militarily resist the aggression of our enemies. We will never give up this right, which we obtained with the blood of 50,000 martyrs in the struggle against Somoza and the imperialism of the past. This blood not only links us to the past. Although it is true that on a day like today, 5 July, the noble and heroic Rolando Orozco, Erick Castellon, and Jose Rufino Garay fell in the takeover of Jinotepe as part of our heroic and bloody history of yesterday, we are still shedding our blood.

At 0900 today, a group of more than (?30) counterrevolutionaries attacked Macuelizo, a town west of Ocotul, where there is a self-defense militia group. Companero Manuel Flores, chief of the town's self-defense forces, and Vicente Godoy, deputy chief of the Macuelizo Sandinist People's Militia, were killed in the fighting.

The blood of these heroes, who are our brothers and have continued to shed their blood just like our revolutionary forefathers, further commits us to comply with our revolutionary and defense tasks and to defend with more conviction and determination the banner of self-determination and the revolutionary principles that [words indistinct] will never subdue Nicaragua's revolutionary banner, the red and black flag of Sandinism, and Nicaragua's white and blue for which Sandino, Zeledon, and Fonseca fought and for which we are fighting now and are willing to shed our last drop of blood. [applause]

Viva the heroic Sandinist People's Militias! [Crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Viva our vanguard organization and our party, the FSLN! [Crowd: "Viva!"] Viva the top leaders of the revolution, the FSLN National Directorate! [Crowd: "Viva!"] Free Fatherland! [Crowd: "or death!"]

JUSTICE OFFICIAL ON DOMESTIC POLITICAL SCENE

PM111335 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 30 Jun 83 p 10

[Interview with Nicaraguan Deputy Justice Minister Carlos Arguello Gomez by Severio Tutino in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpts] Rome -- Question: What is the situation regarding justice in Nicaragua? Are injustices committed?

Answer: Of course they are committed. Bear in mind the exceptional circumstances. But injustices are rectified. Whoever feels he has been unjustly punished by a court's sentence can appeal to the human rights committee. To my knowledge, over a thousand cases of reparation have been concluded positively in this way.

Question: Have there not been serious injustices meriting Amnesty International's condemnation?

Answer: Amnesty International has not yet intervened in Nicaragua, partly because an inquiry of the Inter-American human rights committee is underway in our country. But as far as I am aware, even the sector opposed to us has hitherto reported only four cases of irregularity and of sentences considered arbitrary. And all four cases are now being examined by my ministry.

The fact that in the justice field the existing laws (apart from the Somozaist "constitution") have not been abolished and that the codes in use are still the ones that existed before the Sandinist revolution confirms, according to Arguello Gomez, the observance of objective criteria and the absence of arbitrariness. "The old laws are being adapted to the new situation, according to the most pressing requirements. But even now that we are experiencing a state of emergency due to the permanent attack from outside by Somozaist forces, we are keeping normal legislation in force, in practice. In short, Nicaragua is not exploiting the state of emergency to perpetrate any kind of abuses. Though every day we have to record further acts of war, mostly originating from Honduran territory, in Managua the Council of State is examining the law on political parties, which should be ready in a month. Several articles have already been approved, including one guaranteeing every party the opportunity to express itself in the press and via the audiovisual mass media. Of course, the aggression has necessitated the suspension of constitutional guarantees, but our government system makes it possible to make the most discreet use of this possible.

Question: When will there be elections?

Answer: A date has been set; 1985. But political pluralism should not boil down to the holding of elections every 4 or 5 years.

Question: Is the agrarian reform complete or will it be extended?

Answer: Further land will be confiscated, totalling approximately what has already been confiscated, about 25,000 hectares. The reform law hits absentee landlords by means of an agrarian tribunal. But here too, appeals are possible, and many appeals have been accepted.

Question: When will the new institutional system be finally consolidated?

Answer: It will take time. As with the codes, plans are being examined. As I told you, we resolve problems according to how pressing they are.

PLANNING MINISTER ON NEW CSSR LINE OF CREDIT

PA090457 Managua Sistema Sandinista de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Henry Ruiz Fernandez, planning minister and commander of the revolution, returned from Czechoslovakia today. Commander Ruiz attended the first meeting of the Nicaragua-Czechoslovakia mixed commission, in which bilateral economic-commercial relations and cooperation were discussed.

Ruiz was welcomed at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by government junta members Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega and Companero Sergio Ramirez; Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion; Companero Rodrigo Reyes, minister secretary of the government junta, and Companera Nora Astorga, deputy foreign minister. Regarding the meeting's results, Commander Ruiz said:

[Begin recording] Commercial and economic relations as well as bilateral cooperation for the 1980-83 period were discussed. The results for our country and our people can be described as positive, because it accelerates the financing of a textile factory with a capacity to process 3,000 tons of cotton. The factory will include spinning, weaving, and finishing departments. [Words indistinct] will finance the design, installation, and what is called the technical-economic phase. This is the first phase of a \$20 million credit that previously was somewhat hampered by financing problems. I repeat, a credit that has probably been. [words indistinct] The first phase of this agreement will probably cost some \$32 to \$37 million and according to the agreement, would start between 1986 and 1987.

A new credit line for machinery and equipment was granted, which expands the previous line of \$10 million, a new \$15 million credit, and also a loan at 6-percent [words indistinct] progress regarding that credit. There is a third credit that deals with so-called normal commerce; that is, it will be used to finance the purchase of urea, supplies for industry, and others as well as supplies such as medicine. This would also have a principal of \$15 million, which would be backed by Nicaraguan [words indistinct] than the credits extended by the Latin American Export bank. [end recording]

HAVANA ON NEW COAST-TO-COAST RAILROAD PROJECT

FL111700 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Chinandega, Nicaragua -- Construction has begun on a new railway, which will be the backbone of national transportation, with the purpose of linking the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans in 10 years. The monumental project will link the port of Corinto, in the northwest coast and the most important port in the country, with the port being built in El Bluff near the city of Bluefields in the extreme southeast.

The first segment, 22 km long, from Corinto to Chinandega, 129 km northwest of Managua was inaugurated in a ceremony presided over by Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

Ramirez Mercado said that Cuban and Nicaraguan technicians had designed the first phase of the 140 km route, which will terminate in the Nicaraguan capital, at a cost of 1 billion cordobas -- \$200 million. He added that next year the design for the second segment will be completed.

LEVI FARAH HOLDS DISCUSSION WITH YASIR 'ARAFAT

FL111940 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestinian resistance, has met the envoy of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Government Minister Levi Farah, the Palestinian news agency WAFA has reported. WAFA said the Cuban minister and Yasir 'Arafat discussed the latest developments regarding the Palestinian resistance, particularly the events in Lebanon's 'Al Biqa Valley.

In his meeting with Levi Farah, the Palestinian leader praised the efforts made by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, to whom he sent a message expressing his gratitude, WAFA added. Yasir 'Arafat and Levi Farah also reviewed the results of Farah's visit to Damascus, where he was received by the head of the Syrian Government, Hafiz al-Assad.

GDR TRADE MINISTER ENDS VISIT, AGREEMENTS SIGNED

FL081250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Gerhard Briksa, GDR minister of trade and supply, who is concluding a working visit to our country. Minister Briksa reviewed the results of his visit with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and expressed satisfaction with the talks held with Cuban officials to review the implementation of bilateral co-operation agreements and the prospects for future trade. During his stay in Cuba, Minister Briksa and Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, signed several documents related to the fourth management meeting for cooperation in the construction of the Ciego de Avila citrus complex. During the same meeting, Manuel Vila Sosa, Cuban minister of domestic trade, and his German counterpart signed a trade protocol for 1984-85 and a document covering scientific-technical cooperation.

TROUPE OF ENTERTAINERS TO TOUR U.S. CITIES

FL111300 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] A large group of Cuban performers has departed by air for the United States. The group will perform in several U.S. cities, beginning on 15 July, at the invitation of that nation's Friendship With Cuba Association. Comprising the group of Cuban performers that will perform in the United States are the Aragon Orchestra, the Bravo Brothers, Caridad Cuerda, and members of the (Nova Trova) Vicente Feliu, Anabel Lopez, and Donato (Covera).

FORMER COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT ODUBER VISITS HAVANA

FL111629 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Former Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber arrived in Havana early this morning. Oduber, who came from Madrid, met with Cuban officials and newsmen at Jose Marti International Airport. It was learned at this meeting that Oduber will also visit Panama and Mexico and that his visit to Cuba is designed to exchange views concerning the current situation prevailing in the area.

CASTRO CLOSES HAVANA CITY PROVINCE PARTY ASSEMBLY

FL112330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party Central Committee, said it had been a privilege for him to have been able to participate in all the party's assemblies in Havana City Province. Similarly, he stressed that as this assembly closed, Havana City had demonstrated its firm militancy, strong party, and enormous human resources.

He also referred to the level of development which the capital is achieving and to the special attention which should be paid at all times to formal education by all concerned, from the home to the school. He cited the economic, political, and social importance of Havana and said a special effort had to be made on its behalf during the next few years, a plan which has already been implemented.

During the Havana City Province party assessment assembly, Julio Camacho Aguilera was ratified as first secretary of the party in the province. In the meeting of the capital's communists, the 406 delegates elected the 110 permanent and 11 alternate members of the provincial committee, and Jorge Valdes Rodriguez was elected second secretary.

RAUL CASTRO MARKS BLAS ROCA'S 75TH BIRTHDAY

FL111400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish GMT 11 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee and FAR minister, spoke at a ceremony honoring Blas Roca Calderio, a member of the Politburo, on the occasion of his upcoming 75th birthday.

The FAR ceremony in honor of Blas, in which other chiefs and officers participated, took place across from the Council of State Building in the Plaza de la Revolucion, minutes after the military school graduation ceremony of the class denominated "30th Anniversary of the Attack on Moncada Barracks."

AALAPSO STATEMENT MARKS 26 JULY ANNIVERSARY

FL112050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1807 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] AALAPSO's Executive Secretariat has released a statement saying that on 26 July 1953 a group of young men, inspired by Marti's thoughts, put an end to an era of Cuban slavery. That action, the statement adds, was the spark that paved the way for the coordinated, massive, and united revolutionary process which, under Fidel's leadership, wiped maltreatment, exploitation, and injustice forever from the face of the island.

The statement stresses that the Cuban people today feel more determined than ever in the face of Yankee threats. In this year of the 130th anniversary of Marti's birth and the 30th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks, AALAPSO exhorts all revolutionary men and women to pay tribute to the fighters who liberated Cuba and contributed to the cause of all oppressed people of the world.

CMCF TO RESUME OPERATIONS WITH NEW FUNDS

FL111735 Bridgetown CANA in English 2238 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 9, CANA -- The Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF), which was suspended April 1 after it exceeded its credit limit, will resume operations with the injection of 12.2 million dollars (U.S.), well-informed sources here said.

Trinidad and Tobago is advancing the money from its oil aid scheme on behalf of Guyana, the biggest debtor in the CMCF -- a mechanism under which Caribbean Community (Caricom) member states trade without the use of foreign exchange except twice a year when they settle balances.

Resolution of the future of the CMCF of crucial bilateral discussions between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago prime ministers during the just ended five-day Caricom heads of government summit here. [sentence as received]

The sources said the CMCF will apply 10 million dollars (U.S.) of the money to reducing Barbados' large 65 million dollar (U.S.) credit in the facility and 1.7 [million U.S. dollars] to the East Caribbean Currency Authority on behalf of the Windwards and Leewards.

DOMINICAFURTHER DETAILS ON BUDGET PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT

FL210113 Bridgetown CANA in English 2231 GMT 11 Jul 83

[By Peter Richards]

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, July 11, CANA -- The Dominica Government today presented Parliament with a 144.2 million dollar (one EC dollar equals 37 cents U.S.) budget for the 1983-84 fiscal year, outlining marginal taxation and providing capital estimates to include monies only for projects for which firm commitments for funding has been received.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Eugenia Charles, in a 65-minute presentation, warned that the budget was not a generous one, but aimed at achieving expansion and growth in the private sector, increased foreign investment, employment and realistic goals in the capital sector. "It is a budget that has been designed to have an immediate impact," she said. "It is for this reason as promised last year that we have been realistic in our figures for the capital budget...."

Of the amount allocated under the capital estimates 36.7 million dollars and 39.5 million dollars will be provided as loan and grant financing respectively, Charles said. She noted that government would be providing 6.5 million dollars in capital expenditure. She said the significant increase in loan financing "reflects the tendency of some financing sources to move away from grant assistance and towards loan funding." The government hopes to raise capital by increasing the levy on foreign exchange transactions from one percent to one and a half percent from July 1 this year. Although she did not state how much money government intended collecting from such an increase, Charles noted: "This new rate is still below the rate of two and a half percent which existed up to 1979".

Government has also announced that with effect from July 1 this year, the state-controlled External Trade Bureau will be subjected to custom duties with regards to imports. Since the bureau was set up in 1975, it has been exempted from the imposition of customs duties. The prime minister said the new measure was expected to provide 300,000 dollars in revenue. The bureau is responsible for the importation of rice, sugar and other basic commodities. Charles told Parliament that the new duties will not affect the price of basic commodities.

The government also said that it would enforce this year a decision taken during the presentation of the last budget to revise the fees with regards to health services, saying that it anticipated collecting 400,000 dollars from this area. "As an alternative, plans are being made to apply part of the contribution of the local security scheme to provide medical services to members of the scheme. Non-contributing members who are not exempted will be expected to continue to meet their medical expenses," she said.

Charles said that government was also taking steps to tighten the system of revenue collection. "We have sought technical assistance to assist and train our revenue officers both at the customs and island revenue," she announced.

The 1983-84 budget makes provision for 570 new homes to low and middle income families at a cost of 9.3 million dollars. Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela will be the main contributors to the programme.

Charles said the fiscal plan for the 1983-84 period (?included) a number of revenue and expenditure measures intended to bring the recurrent budget into virtual balance. She noted that recurrent expenditure, including the cost of debt amortisation at two million dollars, was to be kept within a limit of 70 million dollars.

She said that in order to bring the current account into balance government had had to make sacrifices in restraining growth in the Civil Service and placing limitations on travelling and on expenditure on goods and services. "We are conscious of the severity of some of these limitations. But we are also conscious of the fact that expenditure commitments must be financed and where the financing is not available... these limitations cannot be avoided."

She said financing for the central government's current account operation was expected to involve 67 million dollars in government revenue and just under one million dollars from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The prime minister described economic performance in nearly all areas of government activity as "moderate". She said that government would continue to actively pursue its efforts to attract more investors to Dominica.

Charles said government intended, during the year, to continue its expansion of industrial estates. "A great deal of emphasis is being placed on the identification and development of our natural resources along with a determined effort in job creating. Our strategy for industrial development is to encourage, as much as possible, the use of local resources in manufacturing, housing and agro-processing," she said. Charles said 496 persons were expected to get employment from the establishment of new enterprises during 1983-84. Total investment in plant and equipment was put at 23.8 million dollars.

Charles called on both the private sector and the trade unions to play their part to help improve the economy.

"If the economy is to develop in the way we think it should, the private sector must be responsive to the inducements and the incentives provided by government," the prime minister said. She said: "We will continue to seek the co-operation of the unions, in restraining the kind of wage increases that do more damage to the economy than good to the workers themselves."

GRENADA

BISHOP COMMENTS ON CARICOM SUMMIT QUESTIONS

Terms Summit 'Success'

FL112020 Bridgetown CANA in English 1810 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 11, CANA -- Prime Minister Maurice Bishop says the People's Revolutionary Government sees the just-concluded Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government summit in Port-of-Spain an enormous success for Grenada.

Speaking on a weekend government-sponsored radio programme here, Bishop said that Grenada was able to make some important contributions during the conference on many items particularly in the presentation of papers on economic issues.

He said one of these papers dealt specifically with the difficult conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its dealing with Caricom states while another focused on the need for a Caricom advisor to the director of the IMF to protect the interests of regional states.

Other papers, he added, were presented on the need to preserve and develop the steel band as a regional artform, West Indies cricket and apartheid and ways in which Carifesta, the regional festival of creative arts, could remain a living symbol with the people of the Caribbean.

The prime minister said the most important outcome for the Grenada delegation was the success Grenada had in being able to get across its views and to give people of all walks of life what he referred to as a perspective of the Grenada revolution.

The delegation, he said, was able to give a "true picture" of the image of the revolution and the reality of the revolution to the masses in Trinidad and Tobago and to all different sections of people in the oil-rich republic. Bishop said that Grenada was able to get across this message through receptions hosted for the delegation by prominent Grenadians living in Port-of-Spain and the powerful Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU).

The Grenada delegation was met with nothing but warmth from all sections of the Trinidad Tobago people and the only hostility came from "the minority-owned" TRINIDAD EXPRESS newspaper, he added.

Position on Membership Noted

FL111840 Bridgetown CANA in English 1744 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 11, CANA -- Grenada wants member states of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) to develop a global perspective on the question of deepening and widening the 13-nation community, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said here.

Bishop made the comment on a government-sponsored radio programme while reacting to what he said were dishonest reports by the media on Grenada's position on the issue at the just-concluded Caricom heads of government conference in Trinidad.

He said Grenada had told regional leaders that before the community was enlarged, the member states should first decide what perspective they wanted to apply when bringing new members into the grouping.

Prime Minister Bishop, without pointing out the alleged press distortions, said Grenada took the position that in principle it had no objection to observer status being granted to Haiti in some of the committees of Caricom.

However, he said Grenada expressed concern that previous applications by other countries to join the community, notably Suriname, were rejected by some people on political grounds.

The Grenadian leader said government advocated that member states of Caricom needed to work out what criteria they should use in deciding which countries would be the first to qualify to join the grouping.

Bishop said he told other heads that if the criteria would be solely economic or political, which it could not be, or a combination of both, this should be made clear so "we can use the same standards each time for these different countries.

He said he felt such a decision was necessary so that on the one hand Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga could not try to bring in his friends from Haiti, "these murderers who sell the blood of their people," and then turn around and oppose Suriname.

"It was this kind of position we were trying to get across," Bishop added.

Criticism on Food Policy

FL111824 Bridgetown CANA in English 1735 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 11, CANA -- Grenada has taken some Caribbean leaders to task, saying their approach to agriculture militated against the region becoming self-sufficient in food production.

The criticism was made when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop returned from last week's Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government summit in Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr Bishop told reporters that the attitude of some persons, but two leaders in particular, at the summit was merely one of advocating that the problem of food could be solved by simply importing it from Miami. The leaders were not identified.

"We think it is necessary to utilise the tremendous potential of the land and get our people into jobs on the land, while at the same time solving the question of (inadequate regional supplies of) food," Mr Bishop told reporters.

Mr Bishop said his Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) was in agreement with the aims and objectives of a regional food and nutrition strategy being advocated by Caricom heads but felt that the mechanisms for implementing the plan could lead to some problems. The plan is intended to reduce malnutrition and dependence on imported food.

The heads of government, in supporting the plan, declared that the area should be the primary supplier of food for the people of the region, with this being accomplished through intra-regional trade, which they felt could assist Caricom states in the areas of job creation and foreign exchange.

Mr Bishop said that through an amendment from Grenada, the heads agreed that one of the objectives of the strategy should be having food within the reach of the poor and working people at a cost they can afford and at a good nutritional standard.

He said the Grenada Government believed that the key towards the implementation of the plan should be for the Caribbean region to bring into production the millions of acres of idle, under-utilised and under-cultivated land.

"The key for us is to make sure that through mechanisms we develop in each of our territories, we are able to ensure that the food that we can produce comes into each other's territories at prices that our people can afford, which would require certain central mechanisms," he added.

The prime minister said there were grave efforts made at the summit to dismantle a number of these mechanisms especially in the area of food and agriculture which "we have developed over the years without as yet replacing them by new mechanisms."

DAILY CITES STRACHAN ON ELECTION OF PARLIAMENT

FL111313 Bridgetown CANA in English 1939 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, July 9, CANA -- Today's issue of Grenada's state-owned FREE WEST INDIAN newspaper quotes Minister of National Mobilisation and Labour Selwyn Strachan as saying that a "national people's assembly or parliament" will eventually be elected in Grenada to replace the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) as the country's government.

Strachan said that not only members of the PRG and the New Jewel Movement (NJM) will be eligible for election to that assembly but also members of the island's communities.

Grenada's Constitution was suspended on March 13, 1979 when the NJM overthrew by force of arms the government of Prime Minister Eric Gairy. Last June 4, Strachan announced that the PRG had appointed a constitutional commission to produce within two years a draft constitution for the island.

In framing that constitution, the commission must follow certain "guiding principles upon which the revolution is based", and one of those principles is "the building of a new and just society, people's participation in grassroots democracy, national unity."

Strachan told the FREE WEST INDIAN that the goal is to have a council elected in each village or, where that is not practical, a council for two villages. These village councils will each elect a village assembly and the village assemblies will elect representatives to form a parish assembly. The national assembly will be elected by and from among representatives of the various parish assemblies. As the revolution develops, Strachan said, the democratic structure was being deepened. At first, parish councils were established but, after one year, when these councils became over-crowded, zonal councils were set up.

Strachan said "people's democracy" is now going even further with new structures called "Village Co-ordinating Bodies" (VCB).

The VCB, he explained, is an NJM initiative which will eventually be replaced by the village assemblies, and will comprise NJM as well as ordinary community members. The VCB will be responsible for dealing with grievances as well as with community development.

BRIEFS

FAO, CANADIAN ASSISTED FACTORY -- St Georges, Grenada, July 9 CANA -- The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Canadian Agency for Development and Peace have assisted in financing establishment in Grenada of a factory to manufacture candied fruit. This was announced today by the state-owned Radio Free Grenada. The station said the factory will be in production by the end of August. The factory, part of the labour for which was supplied by cooperative effort, will cost 75,000 East Caribbean dollars and will be operated by the Grenfruit Women's Cooperative. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2027 GMT 9 Jul 83 FL]

PIMENTO SHIPMENT TO USSR -- A shipment of pimento valued at U.S. \$1.4 million has left for Russia aboard the Russian ship Polessk. Witnessing the loading of the shipment were representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture's Export Division, in the Russian Embassy, JETCO, and the Soviet shipping line, Sovfracht. [Excerpts] [Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Jul 83 p 1 FL]

BURNHAM PREDICTS ECONOMIC TURNAROUND IN 2 YEARS

FL081655 Bridgetown CANA in English 1627 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 8, CANA -- Guyana, whose economy has been under seige for several years now said today it expected a turnaround in about two years.

"Our economy should turn around over the next 18 months to two years, not only because of our increased agricultural production, but our more efficient exploitation of our forest reserves and marine resources, Guyanese President Forbes Burnham told newsmen here.

Burnham, one of 13 commonwealth Caribbean leaders who met here over the last five days, said that in addition offshore oil exploration would get underway in earnest from next year.

Licences he said had been awarded to two Canadian companies -- did not name them -- and the first would begin work early next year. Bauxite, which with rice and sugar accounts for 90 per cent of Guyana's official exports, is also under redevelopment with the assistance of two North American companies, President Burnham said.

Guyana, which due to a persistent decline in export earnings from its key sectors is still in a foreign exchange bind, is still pressing on with International Monetary Fund (IMF) negotiations for balance of payments support.

Burnham recalled that he had rejected the initial IMF proposals for aid to Guyana.

"The first proposals would have meant not only a devaluation (of the Guyana dollar) of between 66 2/3 per cent and 100 per cent, but also the increase in the cost of things like electricity, water, transport sugar and rice to the community.

"The contention of the government... has been that if these things were accepted the second stage would have been worse than the first," the Guyana leader told the news conference.

Burnham said he did not anticipate the aid being given to the important nationalised bauxite sector to reach the stage of equity participation in the industry by private sector interests again.

Bauxite production in Guyana fell by 22 per cent last year and the industry has since June 6 been hit by a strike over the state run company's decision to cut the work week from five to three days.

Burnham said however that output from the sector had not been adversely affected.

BURNHAM SEEKS HELP TO CURB GOLD SMUGGLING

FL082000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1713 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, July 8, CANA -- Guyana said today it had asked Barbados to help curb the smuggling of about 10 million dollars (U.S.) of Guyana gold into the island every month.

President Forbes Burnham told newsmen this was but one measure which would help financially beleaguered Guyana to liquidate its heavy 98 million dollar (U.S.) debt to the Caricom credit system that finances intra regional trade.

How to resuscitate the vital trade payments mechanism in the light of the Guyana debt, which used up nearly all of the 100 million dollar (U.S.) fund, was one of the issues that bogged down this week's Caribbean Community heads of government conference here attended by Burnham.

Guyana owes Barbados nearly 50 million dollars (U.S.) under the so-called Caricom Multi-later Clearing Facility (CMCF), which permits community members to trade without using foreign exchange, except for twice yearly settlement of balances.

Burnham said he had also proposed that Guyana be allowed to liquidate its CMCF debt through exports of its non traditional goods, including timber, building materials, prawns, prefabricated houses, fruits and ground provisions.

"Guyana has a preference for liquidating that indebtedness through the sale of Guyanese produce," the Guyana leader said.

"Barbados seems to be particularly receptive and I am hoping to persuade the Barbados Government to cooperate with us in preventing the smuggling of over 10 million dollars (U.S.) a month in gold into Barbados," Burnham told the news conference.

"Guyana raw gold is smuggled by one means or another, usually by passengers into Barbados and our calculation is that it is somewhat over 10 million [dollars] (U.S.) per month."

He said stepped up cooperation between customs and police in the two Caricom states could help curb the practice.

"It would be to the benefit of Barbados, because then we will have the proceeds from the legal sale of gold with which to liquidate the deficit or the indebtedness to the CMCF," he added.

Burnham said that Guyana was in the process of fulfilling a four million dollar (one Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) order for prefabricated houses for Trinidad and Tobago.

BURNHAM'S ADVISER NAMED TO WPC PRESIDIUM

FL111837 Bridgetown CANA in English 2019 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 9, CANA -- Guyana has been elected to the presidium of the World Peace Council, the government-owned "CHRONICLE" newspaper has reported.

The election took place at the World Peace Council's recent Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War in Prague.

The newspaper said Guyana's representative on the presidium will be Elvin McDavid, chief political adviser to President Forbes Burnham.

The Guyana delegation was led by McDavid. The officials had talks with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation in Czechoslovakia.

Opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) leader Dr Cheddi Jagan attended the meeting as the representative of the Guyana Peace Council (GPC).

McDavid headed the delegation from the Guyana Committee for Solidarity and Peace.